FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

CONTENTS

Vol III No 054

19 March 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

SALT-II Supporters and Opponents in U.S. Noted [Ablamov] AA 1
British Government Supports Early SALT-II Agreement AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Kuznetsov, Shishlin, Levin]
Brezhnev's Meetings With Kadar, Gierek CC 1
Chinese Aggression Against SRV CC 2
Instability in PRC CC 3
Proposed SRV-PRC Negotiations CC 4
Kosygin's India Visit CC 4
Indian Ocean, CENTO Issues CC 4
Giscard's Forthcoming Visit CC 5
Growing U.S. Support for SALT CC 6
Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty CC 6
Nonalined Seminar in Kingston Ends CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Scientists' Support of Orlov, Shcharanskiy Denounced A 1
[Zorin]
U.S. Arms for YAR Part of Plan To Compensate for Iran A 2
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Doubts in U.S. About Relations With PRC Increasing [Yenicheyev] A 3
U.S. To Supply Oil to Israel at Expense of Japan, U.S. A 4
Pro-Israeli Lobbies in U.S. Push Arabs for Support [Levchenko] A 5
U.S. Strategic Policy in Middle East, Africa Condemned A 5
Canal Treaty Opponents Show U.S. Attitude on Small Nations A 6
[Korotkov]

CHINA

Further Commentary on PRC Aggression Against SRV B 1
West Warned of Dealing With PRC B 1
[Polyanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Mar]
U.S. Paper Confirms PRC Expansionism B 3
[Romanov in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
PRC Troop Withdrawal a 'Trick' [Grammachikov] B 3
Inhumanity of PRC Forces Criticized [Mitin] B 4
Ponomarev: PRC Departs From Marxism-Leninism B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC Trade Group Visits Japan To Regain Lost Image C 1
[Tsvetov]
Reports on U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Japan Confirmed C 1
U.S. Trying To Involve Japan in Possible Korean Conflict C 2
[Tsvetov]
'Provocative' U.S.-Korean Exercises Coincide With Talks C 2
Soviet-DPRK Cooperation Hailed on Treaty Anniversary C 3
[(Dmitriyov)]
Ustinov Cables Congratulations to Mongolian Counterpart C 4

SOUTH ASIA

I. Aleksandrov Discusses Afghanistan's Revolution [PRAVDA] D 1
Moscow Weekly Blames Dubs Death on Enemies of Afghanistan D 2
[Iona Andronov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 14 Mar]
Kosygin Activities in Bangalore Reported D 3
Good USSR-India Relations D 3
Continuing Space Program Aid D 4
Afghanistan Ratifies Friendship Treaty With USSR D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further Reportage on PRC Aggression Against SRV E 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Interviews CGS [Filatov 14 Mar] E 1
Fighting To Continue Until Withdrawal Complete [Shishkovskiy] E 2
Leningraders Want To Volunteer E 3
Chinese Troops' Damage Noted [Zhidelev] E 3
Some PRC Troops Remain E 4
VNA Reports PRC Troop Concentrations E 5
Vietnam 'Has Scored Impressive Victory' [Serbin] E 6
Vietnam's Le Duan Meets With Soviet Ambassador E 6
Lao Note to PRC Protests 'Aggressive Actions' E 7
Cuban Magazine Interviews Cambodia's Heng Samrin E 8
Life Returns to Normal in Cambodia E 8

WESTERN EUROPE

European Monetary System Could Diminish IMF's Role G 1
[Mozhayskov in IZVESTIYA 13 Mar]
U.S. Secret Services Using Cyprus To Monitor Soviet Union G 3
TASS Interviews Turkish Senators Visiting Georgia G 4
Italian Cabinet With Communists Cannot Last Long [Malyshev] G 4
Rightwing Forces in Portugal Destabilizing Situation G 4
Stukalin-Led CPSU Delegation's Netherlands Visit Ends G 5
[PRAVDA 13 Mar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Comment, Reportage on Proposed Egyptian-Israeli Treaty H 1
Direct Threat to Arab Interests H 1
Cairo-Tel Aviv Axis [Kulik] H 1
Petrov Article on Treaty [PRAVDA 18 Mar] H 3
U.S. Delegation to Arab Countries H 5
Brzezinski Mission H 6

'Well-known Excuses' [Zlatorunskiy] H 7
Peace Likely To Remain Elusive [Georgiyev] H 8
Trilateral Military Conspiracy [Zlatorunskiy] H 9
Glukhov on U.S. Military Aid [PRAVDA 17 Mar] H 10
Denunciation of U.S. Role H 11
Israeli Annexation of Jerusalem [Andreyev] H 12
PLO UN Observer: 'Misgivings Confirmed' H 14
TASS on Arab Rejection H 14
Sanctions by Algeria, Libya H 15
Saudi Foreign Minister on Palestinians H 16
Lebanese Statement H 16
Meeting Between Al-Asad, Arafat H 17
Communique on Husayn-'Arafat Talks H 17
Jordan's Husayn Speaks on Israeli Policy in Occupied Lands H 17
Egyptian Troop Movements on Libyan Border H 18
Official Says Iraq To Call for Arab States' Conference H 18
PRAVDA Reports Current Situation in Iran [13 Mar] H 18

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Moscow Attacks U.S. Cooperation With Rhodesia [Y. Mikhaylov] J 1
Mugabe Denounces Elections in Rhodesia J 2
Ethiopia Announces Expulsion of PRC Correspondents J 2
South African Troops Enter Zambia J 2
Zambian Ambassador Leaves Moscow J 2
[IZVESTIYA 13 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Soviet-Cuban Cooperation Talks in Havana End K 1
[PRAVDA 10 Mar]
Kuznetsov Meets With New President of Brazil K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

'Socialist Rituals' Help People Break With Religion R 1
[Kurochkin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Mar]
Moscow Announces Supreme Soviet Session 18 April R 1
Tikhonov Reports Implementation of Year of Child in USSR R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Komsomol Volunteers To Work on W. Siberia Priority Projects S 1
Progress in Machine Tool Building Industry Deemed Inadequate S 1
[IZVESTIYA 14 Mar]
Minister Notes Slow Growth in Construction Industry [TRUD 13 Mar] S 1
Briefs: Sulphuric Acid Facilities S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 16-17 March T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut Crew Succeds in Isolating Faulty Fuel Tank U 1
Day of Rest [Zheleznyak] U 2
Petrov Elected Vice President of Academy of Sciences U 2
New Members U 2

SALT-II SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS IN U.S. NOTED

LD162052 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

It is amazing the lengths to which opponents of disarmament in the USA will go in their attempts to prevent agreement in this field, particularly, to frustrate a successful conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT-2 talks. The military-industrial complex is vigorously mobilizing all militarist groups for all kinds of subversion against the as yet not signed agreement. Everything goes. The Cold War champions do not even loathe falsification. The other day this was resorted to by the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger" consisting of the most rabid enemies of detente and disarmament. On the basis of a selective poll which they concocted, the committee maintains that only some 20 percent of Americans favour a new SALT-2 agreement.

Meanwhile, facts point differently. Public opinion polls held systematically in the USA by various prestigious organizations testify that a majority of Americans, really interested in peace, back the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitations and a new agreement in this field. Thus, a public opinion poll held the other day by the CBS radio-television company and the AP news agency, indicated that 81 percent of Americans favour a SALT-2 agreement. Moreover, in 1976 only 59 percent of those polled favoured an agreement. In 1978 this figure rose to 78 percent, and, as we see, continues to grow now. This change in the public sentiment was justly described as encouraging by Senator Alan Cranston.

Yet this change is obviously not to the liking of the falsifiers from the Committee on the Present Danger. The thought that millions of Americans give no credence to fables about a "Soviet threat" disseminated by the enemies of detente, makes them gnash their teeth in frustration. One can even understand, to a degree, the hawks from the Committee on the Present Danger, fulfilling orders of the military industrial complex, whose mouthpiece they are. They indeed have to lean over backwards, but while doing so, as we see, they lose all sense of proportion.

However, the bulk of Americans realize the importance and necessity of a new agreement, which is called upon to improve the international climate. Moreover, they well understand that without a SALT-2 agreement, the U.S. will have to spend on military matters another 75 to 100 billion dollars (and, of course, from the taxpayers' pocket) in addition to the 135 billion already allocated in the new financial year, as recently confirmed by a former deputy CIA director Herbert Scoville. They share also the view of such an authority as Senator Gaylord Nelson who stated that if concluded, the new SALT agreement will be the most important foreign-policy document of this generation. Such are the facts and no falsifications are able to conceal them.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS EARLY SALT-II AGREEMENT

LD171052 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] London, March 17, TASS--The British Government declares in support of concluding at the earliest date an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Reaching an agreement on SALT-2, the Parliament was told by Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Frank Judd, will contribute toward better East-West relations and ensuring general stability in the world.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD181710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladen Ivanovich Kuznetsov, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, an international journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, comrades. In international politics there is possibly nothing more important than drawing correct conclusions from world events. Such conclusions were made in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech to voters of the Baumanskiy constituency in Moscow, and these conclusions enable us even today not to lose direction in the turbulent sea of international events.

Brezhnev's Meetings With Kadar, Gierek

One of the main features of our age, Comrade Brezhnev said, is the sure and dynamic development of the world of socialism and the constant growth of its beneficial influence on the international situation. We give primary attention to links with fraternal countries; they are becoming more and more profound and multifaceted. A clear and convincing affirmation of this conclusion can be seen in the visit to Moscow by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which took place a few days ago.

[Shishlin] We should add that before Comrade Gierek's visit, Comrade Kadar, the leader of the Hungarian Communists, was in Moscow. And at the end of last year Leonid Ilich Brezhnev went to Bulgaria on an official friendly visit. One might ask what these meetings represent.

These meetings are traditional meetings, regular meetings and working meetings. They are meetings devoted to developing, expanding, strengthening that cooperation, which, strictly speaking, is an important component of the national success of each socialist country.

Friendship, Leonid Ilich once said, does not fall only into the category of emotion, it can fall into a political category, a category which is, strictly speaking, full of deeds and activity. These recent visits of Comrades Kadar and Gierek and the talks which they had with Comrade Brezhnev show that cooperation among socialist countries is on an upward trend. Here are simply a few facts. In the current 5-year plan the Soviet Union is supplying more than 360 million tons of oil, about 90,000 million cubic meters of gas, about 67,000 million kw hours of electricity to fraternal socialist countries. In turn we are receiving from the socialist countries during the 5-year plan more than 1,000 complete sets of equipment for building large industrial installations in our country; installations of the most varied kind. Scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA member countries has enabled more than 1,000 new types of machines, designs, mechanisms and instruments to be jointly created during the 5-year plan.

It is also natural that under these conditions the socialist countries are developing at a sure rate. The national income of the socialist countries in 1978, according to preliminary estimates, exceeded the corresponding figures for 1950 by seven and a half times. This is a splendid rate.

These talks Comrade Brezhnev had with Comrade Zhivkov last year and with Comrade Kadar and Comrade Gierek this year and those documents published on the talks show that during the talks a great deal of attention was paid to questions of economic cooperation. At the dinner in honor of Comrade Kadar, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the socialist world is not impervious to those phenomena which are taking place in the capitalist world, such as price fluctuations, inflation, etc. The picture of economic life in the capitalist world convinces us once again that the route chosen by the socialist countries, that is socialist economic integration, is the correct route.

[Kuznetsov] These talks which took place in Moscow in March and in Sofia a little earlier show that political cooperation between the socialist countries also finds new depth year by year, and becomes more and more intensive. Strictly speaking, all their achievements in the international arena are due to political cooperation among the socialist countries; their close interaction has also enabled the change toward detente to be brought about, and now this close interaction is emerging as an effective factor of solidarity with Vietnam, which has clashed with Chinese aggression.

Chinese Aggression Against SRV

This aggression has already been going on for exactly a month and this essentially is now problem number one for every socialist country. Solidarity with Vietnam has essentially become the touchstone of internationalism.

[Levin] It should be said that this aggression is not over after 1 month, despite the fact that the Beijing authorities are trying to create the impression that they have completed the withdrawal of their troops from Vietnamese territory. This was first reported by the Japanese news agency, KYODO, referring to talks which Hua Guofeng had back on 15 March with the governor of Tokyo, Minobe. Then on 16 March a press conference was convened in Beijing, at which Foreign Minister Huang Hua stated that Chinese troops have completed the withdrawal of their troops from Vietnam onto Chinese territory.

But what is really happening? In reality the Chinese aggressors' troops remain on Vietnamese land to this day. To the west of Dong Dang the Chinese are holding onto positions a few kilometers to the northwest of the town. At these positions it has been noted that the Chinese have moved the border markers up to 4 km into Vietnamese territory. Similar occurrences have also been noted in the Lang Son region, where border posts Nos 43 and 45 were moved, and in the Cao Bang region. In a number of sectors the Chinese are trying to consolidate their positions on captured territory, and where they are leaving Vietnamese land the aggressors' troops are concentrating near the border and regrouping their forces. It is quite obvious that the statements by Beijing's leaders are yet another lie, a lie directed at whitewashing a criminal policy, at attenuating the great wave of protest against the Chinese aggression.

It should be pointed out that 5 days ago Beijing journalistic circles, quoting information received from diplomats, were already spreading reports that the Chinese troops would withdraw to the line Beijing considers as the border with Vietnam and which does not coincide with the historically constituted border line between the two countries. The Chinese claims on Vietnamese territory, as it has become known from the same sources, are measured in many tens of square kilometers. This means that the present Beijing leaders have far from stopped their treacherous, aggressive policy against Vietnam, that through their great-power, hegemonistic course they are trying to create a base for expansionism and are seeking ways to consolidate for themselves a number of areas belonging to Vietnam.

[Kuznetsov] Moreover, Beijing is now embarking upon aggressive actions against Laos. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country published on Friday a statement which points out that two battalions of Chinese troops invaded Lao territory on 7 and 10 March and have retained part of this territory up to the present moment. The document states that China is continuing to concentrate its troops on the China-Laos border.

[Levin] The Chinese command gave their soldiers the order to plunder Vietnamese property. In the form of an order they placed the soldiers under the obligation that in the case of withdrawal from Vietnamese land they should grab not less than 20 Km of Vietnamese property.

Vietnam is a debtor of China and we must take what they owe us--this is what the Chinese commanders hypocritically declared and to these predatory tirades the marauders plundered the Vietnamese land in the border region. They destroyed enterprises, drove cattle away, laid waste to warehouses of foodstuffs and drove off with equipment, and this policy is in fact being continued on those territories which are still under the occupation of Chinese troops.

The Chinese raiders committed a terrible crime in the Bat Xat commune in the province of Hoang Lien Son. Around the market of Bat Xat, NHAN DHAN wrote, the Chinese raiders stabbed to death more than a hundred children with knives and bayonets. (Hao), a teacher of the secondary school in Bat Xat, said that the Chinese soldiers had brutally killed his 11-year old son on the morning of 17 February. He found his child with his head split in half by a sabre. Dozens of women were also killed that morning in the same place, Bat Xat. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has formed a commission to investigate the crimes committed by the Chinese aggressors against Vietnamese people. This commission has only just started its work but already the facts convincingly demonstrate that the tactics of the Chinese aggressors on Vietnamese soil do not differ essentially from those of Hitler's invaders.

[Shishlin] Even the Western correspondents who were in the battle region said that it was no different from what they had seen after the U.S. blanket bombings, when the United States carried out bombings on the entire territory of Vietnam. The policy of China is the same as it was before; it is an aggressive policy. But certain lessons can already be clearly seen in this situation and it's worthwhile to examine them closely.

First of all, if we are to believe official Beijing, they wanted to punish Vietnam and teach it a lesson. With regard to who gave whom a lesson, clearly not even in Beijing are they nuturing any delusions on this score. They did not succeed in teaching Vietnam a lesson and as a matter of fact the withdrawal of troops in itself was to a certain extent forced upon the Chinese.

[Levin] The observation made by the U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL is interesting. It writes that as it pulls out of Vietnam China is leaving with a broken nose.

[Shishlin] Even in imperialist circles there are quite a lot of serious politicians who have become frightened of this adventurist course. In both business and political circles, I repeat, many are asking themselves the question: What about tomorrow?

[Levin] A completely apt question.

Instability in PRC

[Shishlin] It also appears that in itself this action against Vietnam--and I emphasize that it has by no means been ended by China; the conflict still exists, as does the serious and alarming situation--was conceived, among other things, to add some kind of adhesion to the internal Chinese situation; to endeavor in some way to introduce into the internal situation in China a unifying element. But, again, the result turned out to be the opposite. Even in the few dazi bao which are now being carefully torn down in the commerical street and on Tienanmen voices are appearing of Chinese citizens who are casting doubt on China's foreign policy, and primarily on this criminal aggression against a neighboring socialist country.

[Kuznetsov] Instead of having an adhesive effect the result is something else.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Kuznetsov] Reports have appeared to the effect that a bitter fight has broken out in the Chinese hierarchy.

[Shishlin] Yes, this is undoubtedly the case, because all the rival factions have of course been preserved. And when a sharp turn in events takes place this struggle is intensified accordingly. On the whole, we do, of course, have grounds to believe that, in itself, the withdrawal of Chinese troops--excuse the tautology--is intended to deceive the international public. China's threat to Vietnam, China's threat to Southeast Asia and China's threat to Asia still remain. A political line has not been drawn under the conflict and the actions of the Chinese authorities about which we have just spoken are without a doubt not creating the conditions for Vietnam and China to sit down at the negotiating table and talk about the restoration of peace and good relations.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 18 March in a repeat of this "International Observers Roundtable" program omits the passage in the preceding sentence from "and the actions" to the end of the sentence "peace and good relations."]

Proposed SRV-PRC Negotiations

[Levin] In this connection it is worth recalling the note which the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent to the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs and which was distributed in Hanoi on 15 March. It recalls that on 6 March the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stated that if China was really to completely withdraw all its troops from the territory of Vietnam, as announced, then when the Chinese Army returned to the other side of the historically constituted border, which both sides had agreed to respect, the Vietnamese side was prepared to immediately begin negotiations with the Chinese side at the level of deputy foreign ministers on the reestablishment of normal relations between the two countries.

The SRV Foreign Ministry gave a more precise definition to this statement. In particular the Vietnamese side proposes that the two sides discuss urgent measures to maintain peace and stability in the border areas on the basis of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and also the matter of reestablishing normal relations between the two countries. This is a definitive, clear, principled and consistent standpoint, but the chief requisite for giving effect to such talks and the chief condition for a normalization of relations does not exist--namely, the return of the Chinese Army to the other side of the historically existing border. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 18 March 1979 in a repeat of this "International Observers Roundtable" program omits the passage in the preceding sentence from "but the chief" to the end of the sentence "historically existing border."]

Kosygin's India Visit

[Kuznetsov] The generally aggressive character of China's policy is, of course, beginning to be felt more and more in Asian capitals. Evidence of this is indeed the results of the visit to India by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The comrades are, of course, familiar with the communique which was adopted on the outcome of the visit. The communique quite definitively and clearly condemns China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam and contains a direct demand for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces to within the bounds of their own territory.

Indian Ocean, CENTO Issues

[Levin] I think that in the joint Soviet-Indian communique the statement by the sides that the Soviet Union and India support the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace also merits the most serious attention.

The talks between the USSR and the United States on the Indian Ocean have--not through the fault of the Soviet Union--been suspended and the Pentagon is hatching the idea of creating a fleet which would be based in this ocean. It has already been numbered the 5th fleet and it is already being said that it should consist of some 30-40 combat units. In such a situation it is particularly topical to reaffirm the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

[Shishlin] I think that the plans for setting up this 5th fleet will be somehow speeded up. At least such attempts will be made in light of the disintegration of the CENTO bloc, one of the well-known structures which came into being during the cold war years. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey have all left this bloc. Nothing really remains of the bloc now.

[Levin] A Swiss paper, DER BUND, writes that the disintegration of CENTO is not particularly significant. Allegedly, the bloc was not very viable, and therefore there is no reason to grieve. It reminds me in a surprising way of Krylov's famous fable about the fox who was unable to reach a bunch of grapes and came under the illusion that he did not really want them.

When we talk about international affairs, it is obvious that the development of these events has recently shown with fresh force the need for a consistent and persistent struggle to deepen the relaxation of international tension and to propagate it to the whole world, and, of course, this task is by no means limited to just the Asian Continent.

Giscard's Forthcoming Visit

In an interview with the American TIME magazine, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the best course for interstate relations is a course of goodneighborliness. Such a course, I rather think, is well illustrated by the Soviet Union's relations with a major European power such as France. I mention this because Moscow is now on the eve of a visit by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic. He is to arrive in our capital on 29 March. This will be the 10th Soviet-French summit meeting since the visit to Moscow by General de Gaulle, which was obviously memorable for us all. Ten visits in 13 years is a fact alone which already says much.

The Soviet Union and France are the pioneers of detente, one can say without any exaggeration. To a great extent they laid down the principles and the main directions for the policy of detente. Moscow and Paris did a great deal in their time for convening and insuring the success of the all-European conference. From the example of the Soviet Union and France we can all see how important political cooperation and political agreement is between states. Such cooperation is indeed the chief yardstick of international relations. Let me remind you that Moscow and Paris were among the first to agree to hold regular political consultations. The Soviet-French protocol, which was signed in 1970, provides for consultations between the two countries to cover the situation in all areas of the world where international security is being threatened.

The positions of our countries are, for instance, fairly close on such an issue as the Near East conflict. Both the Soviet Union and France advocate an all-embracing settlement with the participation of all, and I repeat all, interested parties.

It is most significant, too, that France has demanded--and I quote--an immediate end to the fighting and the withdrawal of foreign forces to the Chinese-Vietnamese border. This position, I believe, beneficially differs from the position of those who, during the period of aggression, held talks on commercial and even militarist deals with Beijing or from the position of those who considered it appropriate during this same period to stress that in relations with the PRC there is no disharmony or bitter taste.

[Kuznetsov] I would like to stress the importance of other documents which have been signed by the Soviet Union and France. In 1971 a document was signed at summit level on the political principles of relations between our countries. In 1977 Moscow and Paris were the authors of a joint statement on international detente. These are, I would say, unique documents both from the viewpoint of practical policy and from the viewpoint of international law.

They have not only put Soviet-French relations on a solid treaty foundation, but have also become part of wider international practice.

[Levin] The development of Soviet-French economic relations also plays a considerable role: Last year trade between our countries stood at some R1.7 billion.

[Shishlin] Of course, the strengthening of Soviet-French cooperation and the extensive and fruitful dialog developing between the Soviet Union and France falls within the overall context of the European policies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is here, in fact, that the ideas put forward in Helsinki are being tested in practice, and here that the material fabric of the detente policy is being strengthened. If we were to speak of the first thing that needs to be done in Europe, we would obviously formulate the task in the following way: Political detente plus military detente. That appears to be the formula for peace in Europe, and not only there.

Growing U.S. Support for SALT

[Levin] Here I would like to point out that there is a clear and growing movement in the United States in support of the agreement being worked out between the Soviet Union and the United States to limit strategic arms, SALT-II. Attention should be given to a statement by the deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, Cranston, who has said bluntly that the new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement must be signed and submitted for ratification as soon as possible. I would also like to point out that extensive public circles also support this agreement. Until recently the impression was that in the United States, the adversaries of the agreement were energetic and sometimes did show completely unexpected inventiveness in searching for all kinds of arguments--albeit usually far from true--against SALT-II. But now public forces are making themselves felt: A committee has been set up to support SALT-II, and this inspires hope that the scales are tilting, that the real will--and a large number of public opinion polls show that most Americans support the agreement--will yield concrete results in the policy of the Washington administration, too.

[Kuznetsov] Well, unquestionably the importance of the strategic offensive arms limitation agreement is clear for all to see, and if that agreement sees the light of day, it will undoubtedly give a strong impulse to both the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and the work of the Disarmament Committee--in which, by the way, France has started taking part, as well as a large number of other states. Previously France had stood aside from the work of the Disarmament Committee. On the whole, with regard to detente and peace, only good can be expected to come of a successful conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation talks.

Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty

[Levin] At present questions of peace are very broadly topical, and probably no one would say that his policy pursues aims directed against peace. But in fact, aims which are--to put it mildly--rather different sometimes lie behind those words. There is much talk in the West just now about the Near East peacemaking mission by U.S. President Carter.

But in fact, the path of separate deals and ambiguous deals--the UNITED STATES NEWS magazine [as heard] wrote before Carter's trip to Cairo and Jerusalem that the main purpose of Carter's administration is to compensate for the loss of Iran as the West's gendarme in the Near East--that path leads away from peace. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE writes with every justification: No matter what treaty Israel and Egypt may sign, it will not become a foundation for real peace unless it includes a solution to the key issue, that of the Palestinians. Peace, the paper continues, can only be established through a comprehensive settlement including the problem of the West Bank and Gaza. And another American newspaper, the Washington POST, even concludes that a separate treaty might provoke the flare-up of a new fire. So talk of peace and actions in favor of peace are far from identical.

[Kuznetsov] And here's the surprising thing: In Jerusalem President James Carter said that the United States played the central role in the Near East. But why, one wonders, should it be the United States which plays the central role where the Arabs live? And in the final analysis and in the long run it is obvious that the central role of which the American President speaks will be played and played out just the same by the peoples who live in that part of the globe and by their united efforts.

[Levin] Recently the will of the peoples has been shown quite clearly, and the irreversibility of historical processes is proved by the events in Iran, events which have by no means run their course and which most vividly expressed the wish to cast off the fetters imposed by the Pentagon, to cast off the functions of gendarme imposed by the power across the ocean. And this will make itself more and more actively felt in today's world, and this will merges into a single torrent with the three decisive and determinant forces of the times: The socialist countries, the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement. This will gives us confidence that despite the difficulties against which peace stumbles today, despite all the acute situations arising through the fault of the Beijing adventurists, peace can be secured and made lasting, and that is the end to which the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is directed.

NONALINED SEMINAR IN KINGSTON ENDS

LD190942 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kingston, March 19, TASS--The delegates to the seminar of non-aligned countries, which closed here, have resolutely and unanimously condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The seminar was sponsored by the World Peace Council.

The present Chinese rulers, says the basic document adopted by the delegates to the seminar, oppose all proposals on disarmament and detente, and acting in close cooperation with the imperialists are implementing a programme for rearmament embracing also nuclear weapons. The militaristic orgy in China, says the document, constitutes the main threat to the security of the countries of Asia and the Indian Ocean, and cannot be but a source of concern for all the non-aligned states.

The delegates to the seminar resolutely condemned the theory of "three worlds" put forward by the Beijing leaders. They pointed out that this theory has nothing in common with the interests of the developing countries and serves only China's hegemonic and expansionist aims.

The participants in the seminar enthusiastically welcomed the victory of the Kampuchean people and called for the recognition at the earliest date of the new Kampuchean Government as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The seminar also adopted an appeal in support of Vietnam.

U.S. SCIENTISTS' SUPPORT OF ORLOV, SHCHARANSKIY DENOUNCED

LD180339 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] There's much in the history of American science that Americans can be proud of. But I'm afraid the collective letter signed by several hundred scientists will not go down in history as something to take pride in. I refer to the letter in support of two men who were convicted by a Soviet court for breaking the law, Yuriy Orlov and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Many of you probably think that those who drew up the letter and those who signed it were acting in a good cause. Allow me to make a few observations that may prompt you to think differently.

It stands to reason that anyone who signs an important document must be certain he knows all the facts of the case. Certainly a scientist must approach every case with an open mind. Before a scientist signs his name to a statement of his findings he checks all the facts many times over. As a doctor of history and professor, I can say this from personal experience.

The American scientists who signed the letter in defense of Orlov and Shcharanskiy undoubtedly show a more responsible attitude in their respective fields of sicence. What I would like to ask them is whether they verified the information on which the letter is based? Are they familiar with the court documents, the indictment and minutes of the trials, the testimony of witnesses, the statements of the prosecution and defense? I'm afraid their one source of information is the American agencies of propaganda. But are these a reliable source, considering the many times they've been caught distorting facts?

The trials of Yuriy Orlov and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy were held in accordance with the democratic principles of Soviet legal procedure and established that the two men had broken Soviet law. It may be said the American scientists who signed the letter were moved by a humanitarian spirit. If so, why have they failed to show the same humanitarian spirit with respect to Americans unjustly held in American jails? When the Rev Ben Chavis, the leader of the Wilmington 10, appealed to the White House to put an end to the legal injustices in the state of North Carolina the President said he could not interfere in the operation of justice in the state. The administration felt it could meddle in the affairs of a Soviet court but had no right to interfere in the workings of a North Carolina court. Strange logic, indeed. But neither have American scientists shown any interest in the case of the Wilmington 10. To my knowledge they have signed no petitions in defense of the many fighters for civil rights who are held in American prisons. There's been no attempt on their part to save Russell Means, the leader of the American Indians, whose life is threatened, or the black poet author, Asaka Chacourt, who is in prison for life. American scientists have not spoken out either against the unjustifiably gentle treatment of the men who organized the overthrow and murder of the lawfully elected president of Chile, Salvador Allende. I could cite many more instances when the authors and signatories of the letter in question have failed to raise their voices.

Obviously, a humanitarian spirit has nothing to do with the letter. The authors are simply voluntary or involuntary participants in a political campaign intended to worsen relations with the Soviet Union and slow down the easing of world tension. Real scientists are men with broad horizons. Usually their thinking is not nationalistic, or the more so chauvinistic. And why do I say chauvinistic? Because the authors of the letter threatened to sever all ties with Soviet scientists unless the Soviet Union meets its demand, the assumption being, of course, that only the Soviet Union will suffer if this happens.

The authors of the letter make a great mistake. Soviet science has given convincing proof it can stand on its own feet. Let me give you just one example. The American media recently reported an achievement of American scientists in controlling nuclear fusion. The media didn't bother to say that the scientists did all their research on the Tokamak machine designed by two members of the Soviet Academy of Scientists, Yevgeniy (Belikhov) and Boris Kadomtsev. The American public may not know this perhaps but at least some of the authors of the letter must know it, just as they know about many other achievements of Soviet science that are used in American laboratories.

The Soviet Union over the years has been threatened with a variety of blockades, political blockades, economic blockades, diplomatic blockades. You probably know that every one failed. American scientists would do their country a great service if, instead of playing up to the political hawks in Washington, they used their knowledge and prestige to bring about broader international cooperation in science so as to adjust the great problems that face humanity.

U.S. ARMS FOR YAR PART OF PLAN TO COMPENSATE FOR IRAN

LD161251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Fanning a Hotbed of Tension"]

[Text] Washington, 13 March--U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Crawford has told hearings of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee that the United States intends to send American servicemen to North Yemen. At least 300 military advisers, W. Crawford said, will instruct local armed forces in handling American weapons. Mass deliveries of modern weapons from the United States to North Yemen, worth a total of about $400 million, include, in particular, F-5 fighters, M-60 tanks, long-range artillery, armored carriers and other armaments.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the United States is sending weapons, military hardware and military "advisers" to that explosive region at a time when talks are taking place between the two Yemeni states, with the mediation of other Arab countries, on a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and when concrete ways of achieving such a settlement have been outlined. Observers assess this flagrant U.S. interference in Arab states' internal affairs as an attempt to torpedo the talks and step up tension in relations between North and South Yemen. Crawford tried to justify the U.S. military interference in terms of the need to defend the "interests of the United States and its allies," which are allegedly threatened by the present conflict on the Arabian peninsula. However, he kept quiet about the fact that by its actions the United States is fanning this conflict in every way.

The supply of weapons and military hardware to North Yemen is taking place against the background of a general buildup in the American "military presence" in the Arabian Peninsula region. The aircraft carrier Constellation and several missile carrying ships and submarines are now heading for its shores. Aircraft equipped with AWACS electronic reconnaissance systems have been sent to Saudi Arabia from Okinawa.

Certain U.S. "hotheads" are calling on Washington not to confine itself to supplying weapons to the Arabian Peninsula but to send U.S. armed forces there under the pretext of "protecting oil sources in the region." "We cannot allow oil sources to fall into unfriendly hands, even if we have to resort to military action," Senator Javits said, in particular.

The New York TIMES writes today that the conflict in Yemen "has become a 'testing range' for the Carter administration's new policy in defending the West's interests in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula."

As the Washington POST reports, Congressman Aspin stated, referring to Pentagon sources, that the U.S. National Security Council has instructed the Pentagon to work out alternative plans providing for participation by American troops in the conflict and for sending U.S. Marines to North Yemen "to protect weapons delivered from the United States at the airports."

Senator Jackson expressed himself even more bluntly. Speaking on television, he demanded that Washington "level its sights at" the entire Near East, and particularly Saudi Arabia with its oil reserves. In his words, the U.S. military presence in the Near East "is of priority significance in an emergency" in the event of the failure of American diplomacy. "We must not exclude the possibility of using American Armed Forces to defend oil sources," the senator said with cynical frankness, reporting that the United States is discussing with Egypt and Israel the question of deploying American Armed Forces on the Sinai Peninsula.

Jackson reasserted Washington's intention of creating a new 5th fleet, which will take on policing functions in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. For this purpose, he said, Diego Garcia Atoll will be transformed into a powerful American military bastion.

It is clear from the statement of the "hawk" senator that in supplying weapons to North Yemen the United States is pursuing broader goals--the restoration of U.S. positions in the Near East and the Persian Gulf, which have been severely shaken since the overthrow of the pro-American regime in Iran, the elimination of American military bases in that country and the expulsion of American military advisers.

A spokesman for the U.S. administration, the New York TIMES writes, stated that the strengthening of the American military presence in that region "is intended to determine whether the United States will be able to find a replacement for Iran, which it used as a policeman in that region."

DOUBTS IN U.S. ABOUT RELATIONS WITH PRC INCREASING

LD180323 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary Viktor (Yenicheyev) takes a look at the prospects for relations between Washington and Beijing in the light of China's aggression against Vietnam:

The continuing aggression against Vietnam has shown up the Maoist leaders of China. Americans who were taken in by the diplomacy of smiles recognize today that China is an aggressor. The American press has featured pictures of burned Vietnamese villages and mutilated bodies of children, women and old people, all the work of the invading armies. TIME magazine remarked that China's reputation as a new-found champion of peace and stability in Asia has been greatly damaged.

American businessmen who hoped for profitable trade with China are beginning to have doubts. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recalled that China's reserves of convertible currency are meager, just over $4 billion or less, it says, than those of the [words indistinct] operation.

Beijing's program of four modernizations will require from $500 to $800 billion, so it remains a mystery for many economists how Beijing is going to pay for Western aid. What's more, there are already signs that ambitious plans are not getting off the ground. China is reported to have postponed its major contracts with Japan indefinitely.

Judging by American media comment, Treasury Secretary Blumenthal's recent visit to China brought to the surface some concern on both sides over future economic relations, and not only economic relations. At the very time that Mr. Blumenthal ran up the U.S. flag over the American Embassy in Beijing, Chinese troops were hoisting the Chinese flag in the newly occupied areas of Vietnam. News analysts see the coincidence as indicating Washington's tacit approval of China's aggression.

Many American politicians are beginning to understand the ticklish position the United States has gotten into by extending friendship to an agressor. Senator Charles Percy is reported to have said Beijing played the American card well. Now it was evident, he said, why Beijing was in a hurry to normalize relations with Washington.

China's aggression against Vietnam may be expected to make American officials think seriously about Beijing's expansionist plans. It's obvious now China won't hesitate to annex territory belonging to India, Nepal, Indonesia, Burma and other of its neighbors. It sees normal relations with the United States as an opportunity to modernize its economy and build a powerful war machine with a view to achieving supremacy in Asia. Neither Mao nor his successors have made it a secret that China's long-range goal is world domination.

Meanwhile, the struggle for power in China continues. The constant purges and rehabilitations in the upper echelons of the Communist Party point to the instability of the political structure. In such a situation a stable, long-term foreign policy is out of the question. Small wonder TIME magazine asked what will follow the (?Deng) era. Many Americans must be asking this question but few will be able to give a definite answer. The aggression against Vietnam showed that the most dangerous military adventures can be expected of Beijing, adventures that could blast international peace and security.

U.S. TO SUPPLY OIL TO ISRAEL AT EXPENSE OF JAPAN, U.S.

LD161956 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, March 16, TASS--The American Shell Oil notified today the biggest Japanese oil concern Idemitsu Kosan that beginning with June this year it would cut crude oil supplies by 40 per cent. It is feared in the local business circles lest the example of Shell Oil, and also of Exxon, which announced the other day, too, that it would reduce oil deliveries to Japan by 50 per cent, will be followed by one of the biggest petroleum giants of the United States--Mobil Oil.

In the United States the actions of the American oil companies are explained by the fact that the country is on the threshold of a new energy crisis due to the discontinuation of oil deliveries and is compelled to save energy for domestic consumption. Noteworthy, however, is the fact that Washington has reaffirmed again its commitment to supply oil to Israel even at the expense of U.S. energy resources in conformity with the agreement of 1975.

It is also indicative that the United States, reaffirming its "special relations" with Israel, is actually prepared to increase further the deficit of its trade balance with Japan, which reached a record figure of 11,600 million dollars in 1978.

PRO-ISRAELI LOBBIES IN U.S. PUSH ARABS FOR SUPPORT

LD180041 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: Pro-Israeli lobby proteges in the U.S. Congress address open threats to Arab countries which refuse to support the separate U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian collusion.

It is imperative that the United States utilize all the available levers of pressure to avoid sabotage of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty by Saudi Arabia, Congressman Norman Lent said, among anothers. He implied that military supplies to the country must serve as a chief instrument of pressure.

The immediate aim of U.S. policy in the region, Lent said, should be to persuade Saudi Arabia of the necessity to persuade Saudi Arabia of the necessity to cooperate with the United States.

Norman Lent also noted that despite any "peace treaties" with Egypt, the United States must continue to fully meet all the military requests from Israel. He said that President Carter must be aware that Israel is the only reliable friend and ally of the United States in the region. The U.S. ability to protect its own interests in the Middle East, he added, is closely tied to the maintenance of a powerful Israeli military potential in the area if not wholly dependent on it.

Senator Robert Dole also tried to justify Tel Aviv's refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the capitulatory course of Egypt. He affirmed that Israel allegedly had weighty grounds to oppose creation of an independent Palestinian state. The senator's only concern, as transpires from his pronouncements, is to find such a settlement to this complex issue which would not doom As-Sadat to isolation in the Arab world. He expressed apprehensions that As-Sadat is ostracized and finds himself vulnerable as a result then it would be still more difficult to preserve "the peace treaty" than to achieve its signing.

U.S. STRATEGIC POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA CONDEMNED

LD170950 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently there have been reports in the international press about a build-up of U.S. air and naval forces in regions adjacent to the Middle East and East Africa. Reports also have it that American strategists are hastily preparing plans of a new permanent naval force which will be based on the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The primary objective of all these strategic plans prepared by the Americans and other Western powers is to protect their oil interests. But oil is just one of the underlying causes of current stormy developments in the Middle East and in Africa.

We now (?view) developments that foreshadow a final withdrawal from the system of imperialist domination of a vast and strategically important region. Let's now take a closer look at some of these developments. One is the failure of attempts to suppress the African revolution and above all the revolution in Ethiopia. There have been progressive fundamental changes in Afghanistan, Iran and People's Yemen. India has flatly refused to wallow in the wake of the Western imperialist policies.

There has also been a political exposure of Cairo followed by its growing isolation. The CENTO alliance has practically collapsed following the coordinated withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan. Thus we observe not only a total loss of credibility but mounting resistance to imperialist policies in a region which has always been seen by the West as its secure stamping ground.

At this state we begin to see the logic of imperialism in operation. The language of diplomacy gives way to sabre-rattling. The repeated warnings by African and Asian countries about the danger of Diego Garcia being turned into a main U.S. air and naval base in this region are now coming true. There were warnings in the past about plans of the reactionary Arab regimes to turn the Red Sea into what was described as an Arab lake. These plans were seen as a cover for insuring imperialist military presence there. Now we see these warnings coming true. There can be little doubt that Washington attempts to push through the Israeli-Egyptian deal are largely prompted by a desire to set up a new pro-imperialist pact which would be linked with the United States by overt and secret military agreements. The Americans use British bases on Cyprus, put pressure on Turkey and try to secure a foothold in some oil shaykhdoms. This list could be continued further.

The peoples in the Indian Ocean region resolutely protest against attempts to increase U.S. military presence in that part of the world. They realize that there is only step from this military presence to direct imperialist aggression.

CANAL TREATY OPPONENTS SHOW U.S. ATTITUDE ON SMALL NATIONS

LD180450 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A broad campaign is under way in the United States against the endorsement by the House of Representatives of new treaties on the status of the Panama Canal. The campaign has involved some congressmen who (?say) publicly that the Panamanians are unable to run the canal themselves. More from our correspondent, Vladimir Korotkov: Seventy-eight members of the House of Representatives have set up a special (?tight) group to have the new treaties pronounced illegal and the leader of the Congress conservatives, Howard Phillips, said bluntly in Washington their purpose is to prevent the takeover of the canal by the Panamanian Government. For long years, the people of Panama have been struggling for the return of their country's territory that has been turned into a colonial enclave of the United States. Under the new treaties, Panama will assume full control of the canal only after 1999. Till the end of this century, the United States will maintain its military bases in the Canal Zone.

The American hawks have been disturbed even by such a remote prospect of losing the key to the two oceans. They openly demand a continuous American right tomilitary interference, under the pretext of protecting the canal's security, although no one threatens it, as is known. An additional (?summit) was needed to specify the clauses in the treaties that concern this issue. It is common knowledge that after the plebiscite among the people of Panama, that country needed to ratify the new treaties. The public rated the treaties in full justice though not as alfinal step but as an important one towards national liberation. [as heard] But in the United States, reactionary groups oppose the new treaties. Currently, on the eve of the session of the Congress, there is an open desire to bury the treaties in the capital or, in any case, to drag out their ratification as long as possible and to emasculate still more the contents of the basic articles in the document. The case of the new treaties about the Panama Canal indicates once again the American attitude to small nations, the desire of the United States to ignore the will of the people.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

West Warned of Dealing With PRC

LD161031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article under rubric "Events and Opinions": "Barracuda's Smile"]

[Text] The Dresden Hotel of sad renown stands in Bad Godesberg on the bank of the Rhine: 40 years ago British Prime Minister Chamberlain met with Hitler in this hotel to take the last step on the road to Munich. You cannot help recalling the somber Godesberg episode when you familiarize yourself with the current Western curtsies toward Beijing. The whole world is indignant at China's banditry on Vietnamese soil, but the Beijing rulers are being encouraged with Western economic lures, financial gifts and promises to deliver modern weapons.

For almost 2 weeks Beijing has been crowded with high-ranking foreign guests, as at a theater premiere. It is a question, alas, of the "premiere" of Chinese aggression in Southeast Asia. American Treasury Secretary Blumenthal arrived from Washington, Governor Hammond from Alaska, British Industry Secretary Varley from London and head of the "Nine" Jenkins from Brussels--the "capital" of the West European communities. The very fact that they turned up in Beijing at the very same time that the Chinese aggressors invaded the home of their southern neighbor speaks for itself. It was as though the aggressor was not only being absolved of old sins but also being encouraged to commit new ones.

Secretary Blumenthal deemed it necessary to announce that his mission in Beijing had "in no way been influenced by the Sino-Vietnamese conflict," which, of course, "will not affect American businessmen's keen interest in China." In confirmation of this he promised the Chinese militarists most-favored-nation status in commercial dealings with the Americans. Governor Hammond brought tempting buying and selling proposals in his baggage. Secretary Varley signed an economic cooperation agreement with the Beijing rulers and gave them hope regarding deliveries of the British Harrier vertical-takeoff military aircraft. Jenkins granted his Chinese partner trade concessions from the "Nine." The shadow of ill-starred Chamberlain looms behind the screen of commerce....

Japanese monopolists have not remained aloof either. Right after the Beijing aggressors' attack on Vietnam a group of Japanese banks decided to open credits for China to the tune of $6 billion, to be repaid over a long period and at low interest rates. Earlier Beijing had obtained Japanese credits worth $2 billion. As we see, the traitorous shots on the border with Vietnam have acted on some people in Tokyo like a trumpet call. But the question is: Whither does this trumpet call?

Collusion with an aggressor has always rebounded ultimately on those involved in it: on both the aggressor and his partners. The past reminds us quite convincingly of this. However, reactionary figures do not usually shine in their ability to study history lessons. They dream of quick dividends--both political and financial. They are quite incapable of understanding that the world has changed and pacts directed against the people do not and cannot have a future. Moreover, the "China card" which they are trying to play risks being beaten. For it must not be forgotten that, while acting in concert with Western opponents of detente, Beijing is only concerned about its own great-Han interests. And those who launch into an adventure with it embark on a dangerous path, on which it is easy to slip. It is no accident that the New York DAILY NEWS calls Deng Xiaoping "an unpleasant little man with a barracuda's smile." One can only marvel at the shortsightedness of the Western or Japanese politician who can be seduced by this smile.

In the past 2 years Beijing has considerably extended the geographical extent of its favors. It has been lavishing them on Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries. Its emissaries have been visiting military plants and weapons exhibitions. They have clambered over the armor of tanks and sat in the cockpits of supersonic fighters, studied the flight trajectories of missiles and delicately inquired about credits: Is it not possible to obtain more of them to buy weapons?

In Britain the guests from Beijing plumped for the above-mentioned Harrier fighter and the Chieftain tank. On the proving grounds of West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm concern they took a liking to the BO 105 military helicopter, and at the French branch of that concern--the Hot and Milan guided missiles. Beijing's appetitie is growing all the time: It also showed keen interest in NATO's latest weapon system--the Tornado nuclear bomber, each one of which costs at least $30 million.

One of the most garrulous spokesmen for the NATO military--Air Marshal Neil Cameron, chief of the British defense staff-recently deduced a formula which is evidently meant to signify a "new partnership": "A common enemy, whose capital is called Moscow, stands at your and our door," he declared in Beijing.

It is possible to judge how far the Atlanticists have gone in this risky game by the fact, for example, that Beijing's military adventures have for some time been an object of constant concern to NATO headquarters. The Atlantic generals were recently engaged, for example, in analyzing the bandit-like attack on Vietnam. In the Brussels suburb of Evere, in the corridors of NATO's political center it is even possible to hear this fashionable anecdote: "What will American General Haig (commander in chief of the Atlantic armed forces) do if one or another of the partners leaves him? Answer: He will take the Beijing leaders on as allies."

A tasteless joke? It seems, however, that some people would like to turn it into sinister truth. Not long ago the same General Haig hinted that Beijing, to judge by its policies, was perfectly ripe for the role of a partner in the alliance. The general had a fine understanding of the object of his reasoning: NATO officials at various levels have regular contacts with Beijing and are therefore well informed about its innermost wishes.

Thus some kind of duet of opponents of detente is taking shape. The Atlanticists and the Beijing leaders are seeking and finding in each other not only an anti-Soviet "kinship of souls" but also some sort of similarity of militarist designs. The former in no way wish to abandon the policy of confrontation in Europe and are giving new twists to the flywheels of the arms race and are sending punitive expeditions to Africa. The latter are breaking down the door of a neighboring state, sharpening knives against the peoples of Asia and the Pacific and extending the tentacles of their aggressive lusts toward Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and India. Is it any wonder that the most brazen of Western politicans are already openly discussing the possibility of knocking together a NATO-Beijing "axis"?

Foolhardy playing with fire! The danger of this is being understood increasingly well by realistically-minded politicians on both sides of the Atlantic and in Tokyo. It was not without reason that Mathias, Republican senator for Maryland, demanded that the American President immediately recall Secretary Blumenthal from Beijing virtually as soon as that visitor had arrived there. It was not without reason that the British Parliamentarians Mikardo, Richardson and others branded London's intention to send Harriers to the Chinese as "a dangerous and inadmissible deal." And it was not without reason that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, touching on China's attack on Vietnam in the Bundestag, frankly declared that "a sobering up process must now begin" among those who have advocated NATO's strategic rapprochement with Beijing.

As we see, a process of enlightenment is taking place even in the West. The sooner practical conclusions are drawn from it, the better it will be for everyone. Let one be seduced by the smiling barracuda. For it knows just one morality--that of the shark.

U.S. Paper Confirms PRC Expansionism

LD161011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Romanov "rejoinder": "Counting on the Ordinary Man"]

[Text] The so-called "free press" in the United States, breaking its own records for lies and hypocrisy, is seeking to prove that China "had grounds for launching the massive invasion of Vietnam."

A New York DAILY NEWS pronouncement is characteristic. In order to justify the Chinese aggression the paper has assiduously reprinted all Chinese propaganda's absurd fabrications aimed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV). And then, so that the American reader, who has neither the time nor the inclination to come to grips with Beijing's verbal gymnastics, might get the point the New York DAILY NEWS quotes some historical examples. Accusations like those China is making against the SRV were made... in 1916 by the United States against Mexico. No, that's going too far: This was followed by "General Pershing's punitive expedition against Mexico carried out on orders from peacemaker Woodrow Wilson." There is nothing really in China's actions to get angry about, they say. The United States, which is "always right," acted in exactly the same way in a similar situation and this means that the "the blame falls fairly and squarely on Vietnam."

You can only congratulate the New York DAILY NEWS on such a fortuitous historical discovery. Unwittingly, the paper has put everything in place. In fact, the current Beijing rulers are following in the footsteps of the inspirers of the "gunboat and big stick policy" which the United States used to pursue and is currently not adverse to pursuing against the Latin American peoples. Indeed, there are many people in the United States who are fond of seeing Latin America as a kind of American domain playing the part of international gendarme there. Beijing, however, as the aggression against Vietnam has shown, is seeking to play the gendarme in Southeast Asia.

The reference to "peacemaker Wilson and the valiant Pershing" will perhaps convince the ordinary American, indoctrinated by official jingoistic propaganda, of the "legitimacy" of China's hegemonist actions. But to the world as a whole this historical excursion is yet further evidence of the militarist and expansionist essence of the course pursued by Beijing.

PRC Troop Withdrawal A 'Trick'

OW170048 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 15 Mar 79 OW

[Grammachikov commentary]

[Text] Nearly 2 weeks have elapsed since the Chinese leadership announced its troop withdrawal from Vietnam. Our station commentator Grammachikov writes:

China's invasion of the SRV is still continuing. Why has Beijing had to create a fuss over its troop withdrawal? First of all, let us examine the military aspect. When it began its bandit invasion, the Chinese leadership thought it could launch a blitzkrieg against Vietnam. Deng Xiaoping threatened: We will explode the myth of the Vietnamese people's invincibility. However, the aggressors miscalculated.

The situation shows that they clearly have failed to correctly assess the equipment, military training and experience of the Vietnamese combatants. Along the entire 1,200 km borderline the aggressors have encountered fierce resistance. The Vietnamese combatants have fought resourcefully, resolutely and valiantly to defend every inch of their country's soil. The Chinese attacks have been checked. All the aggressors' thrusts into Vietnam have been smashed. It was obvious by early March that the Beijing strategists' blitzkrieg plan had collapsed. The [British] paper THE GUARDIAN wrote: Thus, China has failed to explode the myth about Vietnam's invincibility or to punish Vietnam, which is quantitatively inferior to China.

According to military observers, it will take Chinese generals at least 10 years to learn the lessons of the month of fighting in Vietnam's mountains and forests. The Beijing leadership has also failed seriously in the international arena. Sowing the "wind of military adventure," the Chinese aggressors are now "reaping the whirlwind of condemnation" throughout the world. No state has officially supported China's invasion of Vietnam. The world press is of the opinion that China's prestige in the international arena has been shattered. Everyone now realizes that Beijing's big-nation hegemonist policy is the most serious threat to world peace. The socialist community countries have manifested their fraternal solidarity with Vietnam. Their resolute support for Vietnam has greatly enhanced the strength of the patriotic Vietnamese combatants who are fighting for a just cause.

Comrade Brezhnev said: The counterattack against the aggressors by Vietnam's heroes has again proved that no aggressor can break the strength of a nation that remains united around a communist party and that advances under the banner of socialism along with other fraternal socialist countries. Dealt stunning blows by patriotic Vietnamese combatants and vigorously opposed by our peace-loving people, the Chinese administration was forced to resort to a deceitful trick: On 5 March, it announced a troop withdrawal from Vietnam. It has been proven, however, that this demagogic statement was only aimed at misleading other people and that the Chinese administration does not really want to withdraw its troops from Vietnam. Beijing's trick is aimed at lowering the vigilance of world public opinion and decreasing international solidarity with Vietnam. The Chinese authorities' soothing statement that the war is coming to an end is just a smokescreen aimed at prolonging the aggression.

Besides continuing to fight, Beijing is implementing--in areas temporarily under its control--activities that will very dangerously affect future situations. The aggressors are unilaterally changing the historic Sino-Vietnamese border by moving border markers deep into Vietnamese territory. In Vietnam's areas temporarily occupied by the aggressors, they are rapidly building villages for the Hoa people. The Chinese authorities have also brazenly stated that even in the future they will still have the right to attack Vietnam. Thus, the danger lies in the fact that total, or partial, Chinese troop withdrawal from Vietnam is just a transient phenomenon. The Chinese leadership's long-range objective is to occupy and exert military pressure on Vietnam. World public opinion will not be misled by Beijing's cunning trick. The Soviet people, the laboring people of socialist countries and all men of conscience on earth resolutely demand that all Chinese troops withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Vietnamese territory, that the aggression end, that peace be restored in Vietnam and that the threat to the security of Vietnam and its neighboring countries be removed.

Inhumanity of PRC Forces Criticized

OW190312 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Mar 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "The Most Inhuman Aggressors"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Have you ever heard of a place called My Lai? This is a village in Vietnam.

On 16 March 1968 a contingent of U.S. soldiers under the command of First Lieutenant Calley cruelly killed all its inhabitants. When news of this bloody crime was revealed, a storm of anger swept the world. At that time Chinese newspapers properly assessed this as a crime committed by killers in U.S. military uniform. I remember RENMIN RIBAO comparing the My Lai tragedy to the massacres in Lidice in Czechoslovakia and Oradour in France carried out by the German fascist bandits during World War II, and to other crimes by Hitler's bandits. The newspaper demanded severe punishment for the U.S. soldiers whose hands were stained with Vietnamese blood. These robbers did not even spare the old people, women or children.

But what should be done now? I would like to ask: If all the Beijing newspaper praise being heaped on the soldiers returning to China after joining in the despicable and adventurous actions in Vietnam and suffering setbacks are not hypocritical and shocking, what else are they? After all, the perverse actions taken by the people in Chinese military uniform on Vietnamese soil were precisely a continuation of the bloody suppression of mankind carried out by the Hitler fascists and U.S. imperialists. If not, what else were they?

In Hoang Lien Son Province, the crazed barbarous aggressors beheaded 100 students in (?Bat Xat) city, and executioners in liberation army uniform drove the inhabitants of (Jining) village into an air raid shelter and then burned them to death with flame-throwers. In the vicinity of Lao Cai, the aggressors drove brick factory workers to the streets and shot them with antitank rockets. These are only some of the crimes committed by Beijing's soldiers.

I would like to answer the question of who should be held responsible. Certainly, the Chinese leaders are the chief culprits in the tragedy suffered by the inhabitants of (?Bat Xat) and (Jining) in Vietnam and in other crimes committed by the aggressors. They planned the larcenous, adventurous actions against Vietnam. It was they who ordered the enormous army of 500,000 soldiers to intrude into a neighboring socialist country. They ordered the intruding troops to carry out a "scorched earth" policy on occupied land and to massacre peaceful inhabitants on a large scale, whether or not they were old, female or children. However, the present-day "Lei Feng-type" soldiers cannot escape responsibility. In carrying out orders from higher-level units, they beheaded students in (?Bat Xat) and burned the inhabitants of (Jining) to death with flame-throwers.

Doubtless the Chinese soldiers, known as so-called "never-rusty screws," who blindly carried out the orders of the Maoists will sooner or later be held responsible for their crimes. They have performed perverted acts and numerous bloody crimes on Vietnamese soil. The crimes of Chinese soldiers in Vietnam constitute the most shameful page in China's modern history. These crimes not only show that it is the intrinsic nature of Maoists to carry out barbarous activities but they also bring shame to China and the Chinese nation. The fact that the overwhelming majority of Chinese laborers denounce the bloody actions of China's "Lei Feng-type" soldiers in Vietnam is a point that deserves consideration.

Ponomarev: PRC Departs from Marxism-Leninism

LD161552 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

["The Comintern's Revolutionary Experience"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--"China's perfidious and cynical aggression against Vietnam flouts all principles of internationalism. It patently shows what is brought about by nationalism that has been fanned in China to the extreme," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, said today at a scientific conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist International.

"The Communist Part of China presents a tragic example of the baleful consequences of rejecting the ideological and political heritage of Marxism-Leninism", Boris Ponomarev noted, when speaking about the Comintern's revolutionary experience. "Every step of the Maoist grouping in the departure from Marxism-Leninism signified a new stage in its moral and political degradation and degeneration. Beijing's shameful act--the armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam--was the extreme, concentrated expression of this".

"The communist parties have wrathfully condemned Beijing's adventure. Their unanimous rebuff to the encroachments on a socialist country, their ardent solidarity with the fraternal Communist Party of Vietnam demonstrated once again patently and convincingly the viable force of the internationalist traditions of our movement", the speaker stressed.

The creation of the Comintern, Boris Ponomarev stressed, is linked with the name of Lenin, with the October Revolution. This does not mean, however, that the Comintern was a creation of the party of Bolsheviks alone, a creation of Moscow, as bourgeois propaganda and right-wing reformists try to portray it. The Comintern was proclaimed by representatives of 35 communist and left-wing socialist parties and groups from 21 countries of Europe, America and Asia.

Boris Ponomarev noted, in particular, when speaking of the Comintern's activities, that "in practice it came out as an inspirer, vehicle and organiser of the international proletarian solidarity and solidarity with liberation, anti-imperialist movements. The Comintern considered it to be its prime duty to mobilise the masses to support the struggle against colonial oppression, be it in North Africa or Indonesia, in India or Vietnam. It vigorously came out in support of the Chinese revolution, against Japanese imperialism's aggression in China, against fascist Italy's aggression in Ethiopia. The glorious exploit of the international brigades, formed with the active participation of the Comintern to rebuff fascism in Spain, will never be forgotten".

"The Comintern laid the beginning of the contemporary communist movement", Boris Ponomarev stressed.

PRC TRADE GROUP VISITS JAPAN TO REGAIN LOST IMAGE

OW171225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Mar 79 OW

[Report by Vladimir Tsvetov, station correspondent in Tokyo]

[Text] Tokyo--A Chinese trade delegation led by Vice Trade Minister Liu Xiwen is due to arrive in Japan tomorrow, 17 March. The purpose of this visit is to regain the Japanese businessmen's trust in Beijing as a trade partner. Beijing's refusal to honor contracts for the import of plants from Japan has resulted in the loss of this trust. The contracts Beijing has practically cancelled amount to some $2.4 billion.

Beijing's leaders used to tell Japanese businessmen of the good business prospects the Chinese market would open up for them, and of the fantastic profits they would be able to make from trade with China. After their initial excitement these Japanese businessmen now seem to have regained their composure and have begun to analyze China's actual economic and political conditions. According to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, this analysis clearly shows that China has not yet made any clearcut decision on the direction its economic development should take and that China's leaders are still undecided on what should be given priority, the development of heavy industry or light industry. MAINICHI SHIMBUN adds: "Beijing will for a long time be unable to reconcile the various different views on the direction of economic development, in view of the struggle between the Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng factions in the background."

A Japanese newspaper representing Japanese business circles has drawn attention to the total lack of planning in the Chinese economy, saying that "this state of affairs borders on economic adventurism." According to the paper, the (?rolling plant) assembled in Wuhan by Japanese and West German firms is not yet in operation due to a lack of power supply. In another case, China had ordered metallurgical equipment from Japan to build a mill in Shanghai but suddenly realized that there were not enough expert engineers to operate this mill. Considering all this, Japanese business circles have properly concluded that had the major contracts not been cancelled and had Japan shipped all the goods China had ordered, many Japanese producers would have gone bankrupt. These producers would not have been able to recover even their original investments, let alone make a profit. China's foreign currency holdings are close to $2 billion. But unfortunately China does not produce enough exportable goods to match its imports. As for oil, which China is offering as a collateral export item, Japanese power companies and oil refineries have long concluded that Chinese oil is of such poor quality as to be unprofitable. Japanese observers expect that the Japanese Government will cooperate with the Chinese trade delegation in its efforts to regain the Japanese businessmens' trust. This is because the Japanese Government previously made such great efforts to stir up a China trade boom, so that it now finds it necessary to save its face. Only time will tell whether or not Japan's ruling circles will learn a lesson from the bitter experience the Japanese businessmen have gained from their trade with China.

REPORTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN JAPAN CONFIRMED

LD161138 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, March 16, TASS--The newspaper ASAHI reports today on a new fact confirming reports on the deployment of nuclear weapons in U.S. military bases in Japan, the newspaper ASAHI reported today. [sentence as received]

According to its correspondent in Washington, the Pentagon tabled a report in Congress recommending that the obsolete nuclear war heads be replaced with new ones at U.S. bases in Western Europe, South Korea and Okinawa Island. This report, ASAHI stresses, refutes the claims of the U.S. military authorities and the Japanese Government that there are no nuclear weapons in Japan's territory.

U.S. TRYING TO INVOLVE JAPAN IN POSSIBLE KOREAN CONFLICT

LD181736 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] And now a dispatch from Tokyo by our correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov about a U.S.-South Korean military exercise codenamed Team Spirit 79. These maneuvers involve 180,000 U.S. and South Korean troops, as well as ships of the 7th Fleet: [read by announcer]

Although the exercise was called a bilateral one, a third nation, Japan, took part in it as well. U.S. Marines were moved into the exercise area from bases in Japan. Other points in Japan were used for the transit of a lance missile unit from the United States and to bring the 25th U.S. Army Division from Hawaii. On their way to South Korea from the United States, F-111 fighter planes refueled in the air from tanker planes based in Okinawa. In other words, as the United States rehearsed combat operations jointly with South Korea in the course of the exercise, it simultaneously tested ways of involving Japan in a possible military conflict on the Korean Peninsula.

A week before the U.S.-South Korean exercise began, there had been a naval exercise involving the Japanese Navy and ships of the 7th Fleet, the one that also took part in the latest exercise codenamed Team Spirit of 79. This implies the United States regards Japan not only as a logistical base for its Far Eastern strategy but as a fully fledged partner in carrying out the strategy. Perfecting cooperation with both South Korean and Japanese army forces by the United States shows that America would like to use the armies of the two countries in one team with it. This revealed a new side of the basic principles of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in defense, principles approved officially by Washington and Tokyo some time ago. According to the sponsors of the Team Spirit exercise, the purpose of the maneuvers was to train in the deployment of ground forces on the Korean Peninsula in an emergency situation. It is indicative that the beginning of the exercise coincided with a proposal of the DPRK to hold talks about reunification of the country. One gets the impression that a favorable situation for such talks is exactly the emergency situation of which the United States and the South Korean regime are so apprehensive.

As for Japan's involvement in the military preparations by the United States and South Korea, it shows that the Japanese ruling circles are opposed to any talks about the peaceful reunification of Korea.

'PROVOCATIVE' U.S.-KOREAN EXERCISES COINCIDE WITH TALKS

LD142333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0933 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 14 March, TASS--The progressive public of Japan sees the joint American-South Korean military exercises which have been staged since 1 March in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula as yet another provocative venture and a new step along the road of charging up tension in Asia. Even Sunao Sonoda, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, was forced to speak in the Diet of the dangerous nature of the maneuvers codenamed Team Spirit-79 when he said they were "completely out of place."

Local observers are pointing to the unprecedented scope of the maneuvers. Taking part in them are 176,000 soldiers and officers (120,000 Seoul soldiers and 56,000 American servicemen), as well as ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The exercise area embraces the entire southern Korean Peninsula right up to the Demilitarized Zone.

Noteworthy is the fact that the maneuvers have been timed to coincide with the resumption of the dialog between the DPRK and the Seoul authorities on settling the Korean problem. In this connection the paper MAINICHI says today that the staging of such exercises at just this moment testifies to the fact that those who organized them are not striving to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula.

SOVIET-DPRK COOPERATION HAILED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK181033 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 16 Mar 79 SK

[Commentary by (Dmitriyov) on 17 March 30th anniversary of USSR-DPRK agreement on economic and cultural cooperation]

[Text] This agreement was the first international document of equality in Korea's history to lay a foundation for extensive cooperation between the peoples of our two nations. Complete equality, reciprocity, mutual assistance and support between the two sides were the basic principles of this document. Later, the principle of socialist internationalism was consolidated in the agreement signed between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

The USSR-Korea agreement of 1949 was a concrete example of a fundamentally new type of international relationship which had been developed in the course of establishing and developing a socialist system in the world.

Practical experience persuasively demonstrates that unity among socialist nations is an important factor in carrying out the national task of building a new society and the international tasks assigned the great, mass socialist family, and that this unity helps guarantee success in the struggle for developing the cause of peace and oppose the wicked plots of imperialists and reactionaries. This has been perfectly proven in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

Since the establishment of the worker-peasant government in Korea, the Soviet Union has regarded it as an international duty to support the development of the people's economy of this fraternal nation. During the past period, approximately 60 industrial enterprises were rehabilitated or built in People's Korea with support from the Soviet Union. Today these enterprises are the foundation of the republic's industry. With technical support from the Soviet Union, 13 large industrial projects are now under construction in the DPRK. With the inauguration of these projects, production capability will be greatly increased in such economic sectors as the metallurgical industry, power industry and machine building industry.

Soviet agencies have given more than 3,000 scientific and technological documents to the appropriate agencies in the DPRK. The republic has utilized these materials in manufacturing vehicles, tractors and machine tools and in building large ships.

A large Soviet technical contingent has worked at construction sites in People's Korea. Imparting their technology and experiences to the Korean friends, today, too, they continue to work in People's Korea. Hundreds of Soviet enterprises are filling orders from People's Korea for the production of various goods. Many Soviet scholars have participated in establishing higher education institutes in the DPRK. With support from Soviet specialists, universities and colleges have been established in the republic, such as Pyongyang University and industrial, medical, agricultural and various other colleges.

The Korean friends are deservedly proud of the development of their country into one where there is no illiteracy at all, and of the establishment of 150 colleges, hundreds of professional schools and an elementary education system in the republic.

The friendly relations between our two countries have developed successfully.

Considering the demands of the DPRK economy, the Soviet Union, based on the spirit of reciprocity, has been supplying various equipment such as computerized metal cutting machines, machines for use in the power industry, precision instruments and tools, as well as petroleum and processed coal. The Soviet Union imports from the DPRK some machine tools, chemical industry goods, ferrous and nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker and other goods. The Soviet Union utilizes the successes gained by DPRK scholars and specialists in manufacturing vinalon paper, in cultivating rice and other crops and in freshwater fish farming.

The provisions of the agreement signed 30 years ago are now materialized effectively in cooperation in the cultural field. This includes the exchange of art troups and actors, photo and book exhibitions and film festivals. There has been close contact among creative leagues such as the writers leagues, painters leagues and composers leagues of our two countries. Ties have been expanded in the athletic sector. Tourist exchange has developed.

Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the agreement between the two countries on economic and cultural cooperation, the Soviet people sincerely wish the friends in People's Korea new labor successes. They believe that the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries will be strengthened and deepened in the future, too.

USTINOV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

LD191010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The 58th anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Army is being marked today. On this occasion, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR defense minister of the Monglian People's Republic. The telegram stresses that between the peoples and armed forces of our countries, an unbreakable brotherhood and a comradeship-in-arms have been established which have stood the test of time, and which, on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and Mongolia, will continue to develop and grow stronger.

I. ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN'S REVOLUTION

LD182236 Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 19, TASS--The 19 March issue of PRAVDA carries an article by I. Aleksandrov "Reactionary Machinations Against Democratic Afghanistan". It says in part:

"In April last year the Afghani people made a revolution which is aimed at putting an end to feudalism and opening the road for the country's free democratic development.

The government created as a result of the April revolution has tackled a programme of reforms intended to overcome economic backwardness and carry out progressive social transformations. To end class inequality, a land reform is under way, other transformations in the interests of the working people were started. The government of the republic took a loyal position in regard to religion. It respects the freedom of consciousness and religious liberty and has no intention to obstruct the performance of religious rites."

"The April revolution, however, has ill-wishers too. The transformations started in the country came up against fierce resistance on the part of the feudal and bourgeois forces to whose privileges the revolution had put an end. The enemies of the revolution from among the landlords, the bourgeoisie, the reactionary part of the priesthood, are trying to revert the country's development, to prevent the people from running Afghanistan's affairs itself."

"One of the most active groupings operating under slogans hostile to the revolution is the 'Moslem Brothers' organization. Its main bases are in Pakistan. Its armed gangs and formations number all in all a few tens of thousands. The ringleaders of the 'Moslem Brothers' organization recently held a conference in the Pakistani city of Peshawar attended by one of the counter-revolutionary leaders Gulbeddin and other Afghani reactionaries, as well as by several foreigners. The conference discussed the matter of starting a war against the existing regime in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was learnt that the conference participants are relying on the support of certain quarters in Pakistan, China, and in some Western countries."

A vicious propaganda campaign is waged against Democratic Afghanistan and its revolutionary government from the territory of Pakistan and a number of other states. Radio stations set up in Pakistani territory are disparaging the measures carried out in the country, slandering the bodies of power, sowing all kinds of rumors intended to shake the confidence of the masses in the revolution. They send in leaflets directly calling for changing the existing system in Afghanistan, calling for a "sacred war" against the legitimate government and its bodies.

Everything indicates that the activities of the rebels and counter-revolutionaries are being unfolded not without the knowledge of the official Pakistani authorities. One can say more--these authorities fail to cut short these activities, though it means interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state, and entails the grossest violations of the principles of goodneighbourhood.

Among the active counter-revolutionary forces are the Maoist groups of Sholy Javid. Chinese instructors take part in training sabotage and terrorist gangs sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan. There is heavy traffic on the motor highway from Tingjiang to Pakistan, built by the Chinese, carrying weapons, equipment and propaganda materials intended for organizing subversive activities in the DRA.

"Some reactionary Arab regimes are also aiding the Afghani counterrevolutionaries. Thus, Egyptian representatives in Pakistan regularly meet the ring-leaders of the 'Moslem Brothers' and supply them with large sums of money."

"The machinations of reactionary forces against Democratic Afghanistan undermine peace and tranquility in that region. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that Soviet public opinion comes out against interference in the affairs of the Afghani revolution, against armed provocations and conspiracies carried out from the territories of Pakistan, Iran and China.

Friendly, equal and goodneighbourly relations of longstanding bind the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The April revolution strengthened these relations, which are in the vital interests of both our peoples. The revolution introduced into them the spirit of comradeship, solidarity and mutual support.

The sympathy and support of Soviet people are on the side of the people's democratic system in Afghanistan, of its legitimate government, on the side of our friends--the people of Afghanistan."

MOSCOW WEEKLY BLAMES DUBS DEATH ON ENEMIES OF AFGHANISTAN

LD190751 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov dispatch under rubric "Behind the Scenes": "On whose conscience is the death of Ambassador Dubs?"--names in parentheses as transliterated]

[Text] New York--The solemn funeral of prominent American diplomat Adolph Dubs took place 3 weeks ago at Arlington Memorial Cemetery in Washington. Artillery salvos rang out the traditional 19 times. But the local press has probably reacted even more loudly to Dubs' death because the primary reason for his death, the Washington POST believes, "remains a mysterious secret..."

And then an overseas visitor arrived in the United States recently--a visitor who could probably shed light on certain circumstances of Ambassador Dubs' death. The foreign visitor obtained an audience at the U.S. State Department, but for some reason that department's employees kept their guest's whereabouts a secret. Nevertheless, something has been learned about this.

According to official information, Adolph Dubs, U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, fell victim 14 February to a surprise attack by supposedly totally unknown terrorists. However, 10 days later the Washington newspapers reported that as early as last spring the American Embassy in Kabul received a letter threatening an "armed attack on American citizens in Kabul." Judging by this letter, the inspirers of the attack were outside Afghanistan at that time. Since then the State Department has ordered U.S. Embassy personnel not to appear on streets in the outskirts alone or without protection. For its part, the Afghan Foreign Ministry ordered Dubs personally to safeguard his own security. But for some reason, the ambassador objected. On that fateful day he left the Embassy accompanied only by a chauffeur and without any guard. Four terrorists suddenly seized the car at an intersection and forcibly dragged Dubs off to a neighboring hotel. There the gangsters barricaded themselves in while a detachment of Afghan police surrounded the hotel.

Attempts were made to persuade the terrorists to surrender peacefully, but the tragic denouement came 4 hours later: a revolver shot was heard from the hotel room. The police immediately rushed to Dubs' rescue. The gangsters returned their fire fiercely. They killed the ambassador and were themselves killed.

The subsequent development is generally known: the U.S. State Department accused the Afghan authorities of everything. However, the press here soon blurted out the real reason behind the killing of the ambassador.

"Dubs' kidnapers belonged to one of the gangs of Islamic fanatics," NEWSWEEK magazine reported. "Muslim rebels chose the ambassador as their target simply because their prominent victim guaranteed them maximum publicity." In addition, the main aim of the bloody action was revealed: to provoke a conflict between Afghanistan and the United States. At the time of the attack on Dubs, NEWSWEEK correspondent Ron Moreau found himself--certainly not by accident--at the illegal hideout of the terrorists among whom, he says, a rumor was circulating "that the United States might now start supporting the rebels." In addition to Moreau, the enemies of Afghanistan's People's Government were recently visited in their base across the border [zakordonnaya baza] by Washington POST, New York TIMES and AP correspondents. The bandits repeated the same thing to all of them: "Help us by supplying weapons and ammunition." The conspirators who have fled from Afghanistan dream of knocking together Basmak gangs. They hope to restore the monarchy which has been overthrown by the Afghan people and to rescind the democratic land reform.

The death of Dubs, however strange it may seem, has in no way brought the initiators of the risky intrigues against Afghanistan to their senses. The emissary (Ziya Nezri) arrived in the United States 4 March on behalf of the new Basmaks. He was met by representatives of Senators Frank Church and Jacob Javits who lead the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"I have come here for political and financial support for our struggle against Afghanistan's authorities," the cutthroat (Nezri) announced pointblank. "We need money to buy sufficient weapons."

At Afghanistan's diplomatic mission in New York I heard the following from attache (Abdullah Popal): "(Nezri) is a criminal and an adventurist. He is a stooge of the most inveterate reactionaries who have disappeared across the border from Afghanistan. They are seeking to cause quarrels between Afghans and Americans and killed Ambassador Dubs for the sake of that. That crime was committed by sworn enemies of my people."

Telephoning the U.S. State Department, I put several questions to Mr Ronald (Lorton), an expert on Afghanistan. He admitted that he and his colleagues hospitably met (Nezri) 6 March and listened to him "with interest."

"Was his demand for supplies of American weapons discussed?" I asked.

"We do not answer questions like that," (Lorton) replied.

KOSYGIN ACTIVITIES IN BANGALORE REPORTED

Good USSR-India Relations

LD190901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Excerpt] Bangalore, 13 March--A.N. Kosygin had a cordial meeting today with the artist S.N. Rerikh, who lives in Bangalore. Afterwards, he had a talk with D. Urs, chief minister of Karnataka State.

The talks and meetings which have taken place during these days, the chief minister stressed, are fully in accordance with the two countries' interests. They serve the further development and consolidation of our relations and help to improve the international situation. D. Urs expressed India's warm feelings of friendship and sympathy toward the Vietnamese people, who are waging a just struggle against the Chinese aggressors. We angrily condemn China, he stated, for its aggressive actions against Vietnam and other neighboring countries.

The Soviet head of government stressed that the strengthening of Soviet-Indian cooperation accords with the interests of our countries' peoples and serves as an important factor in consolidating security in Asia and throughout the world. He noted that all the world's progressive forces resolutely condemn China's expansionist, hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia and demand an unconditional and speedy end to the Chinese aggession against Vietnam.

In the afternoon, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and his companions returned to Delhi.

Continuing Space Program Aid

LD190903 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 March 1979 publishes on page 4 a 700-word Bangalore dispatch from special correspondents A. Maslennikov and V. Shirokov, under the heading "In The Ariabata's Homeland." The report, datelined 13 March, described the city of Bangalore and in particular the Indian Space Research Organization, where "with the help of Soviet colleagues India's first earth satellite, the Ariabata, was created." It goes on to report A.N. Kosygin's visit to the establishment during his 13 March 1979 trip to Bangalore, and states: "Professor Rao, director of the space center, familiarized the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers with his institution's work and spoke of plans for the future. 'We will continue to help you in space exploration,' Comrade A.N. Kosygin said in a talk. He wrote in the visitor's book: 'I was very interested to view your center's work. Here, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, independent India's space science and technology is developing, and the fruitful process of extending people's knowledge about the world about them is underway. May scientific and technical progress serve to benefit people and increase their prosperity.'" The report then briefly describes joint Soviet-Indian space research work.

AFGHANISTAN RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR

LD171940 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 17, TASS--A meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here. Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council ratified the treaty on friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed in Moscow last December 5 by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime-Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan N.M. Taraki.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Interviews CGS

LD190823 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent V. Filatov interview with Van Tien Dung: "The Vietnamese People Will Conquer"]

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, granted an interview to our special correspondent Lt Col V. Filatov, who is in Vietnam.

Question: What strategic and tactical aims are the Chinese aggressors pursuing and to what extent have they managed to implement them?

Answer: On 17 February China's reactionary ruling clique, massing troops in a 500,000-strong grouping, as well as a large quantity of artillery, tanks and aircraft, made a perfidious attack on Vietnam. This aggressive war had been in preparation for a long time, and its main aim was to weaken Vietnam and seize a part of its territory in order to open up the path for the implementation of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist plans throughout Indochina and Southeast Asia. Above all they intended to weaken our armed forces, undermine Vietnam's defense potential and inflict damage on the economy and on the stability in our people's peaceful creative labor in building socialism. If the enemy had not been rebuffed right at the start of the aggression in the northern border regions of Vietnam, he would have expanded the war to carry out his broad criminal designs.

In starting an aggressive war against Vietnam China's reactionary ruling circles intended to win attention and gratitude in the imperialist camp and to provide evidence that they are on the side of imperialism, are strengthening their alliance with imperialism, and--together with the most double-dyed international reactionary forces--to oppose peace, carry out military provocations and oppose the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp and the international movement for national independence, democracy and socialism. In unleashing this war China's reactionary ruling circles hoped for the imperialists' assistance in implementing the program of the "four modernizations" and above all modernization in the military sphere, which would serve their expansionist and hegemonist designs.

The plans for aggressive war against Vietnam and the expansionist and hegemonist designs of the Beijing clique suffered failure right at the beginning of their implementation, and they will certainly suffer complete failure.

Question: How might the situation develop in the near future and in the long term?

Answer: As a result of the resolute rebuff from Vietnam, the powerful protests of international public opinion and the growth of dissatisfaction in China itself with the war, and in an atmosphere of increasing contradictions within the Beijing grouping, China's reactionary authorities have been forced to announce the withdrawal of their troops. But it is now becoming clear that this has been done to deceive both world public opinion and the Chinese people. As before, the Beijing authorities make no secret of their great-power chauvinist aims and are delaying the troops' withdrawal and continuing to perpetrate numerous crimes on our soil.

Since the present reactionary Beijing grouping came to power and embarked on the path of expansionism and hegemonism, it has constantly nurtured aggressive and hostile plans against our country. [paragraph continues]

It has become the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese revolution and the fiercest enemy of the peoples' revolutionary struggle.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people and all mankind against Beijing's aggressive and hegemonist designs will continue and intensify. The Vietnamese people will conquer without fail and the revolutionary cause of the world's people will steadily develop.

[Question:] To what extent has the standard of combat and tactical training of servicemen in the Vietnamese People's Army been manifested during the struggle against the Chinese aggressors?

[Answer:] The Vietnamese people and the people's armed forces possess a might based on the justice of our cause, love or peace, independence and the traditions developed in the staunch struggle against foreign aggression.

At present our army and people possess unprecedented strength. We wield the mighty strength of a united Vietnam traveling the path of socialism. Solidarity is strengthening between the peoples of the three countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--in the common struggle. On our side is the strength of the three revolutionary currents of today, including the strength of the Soviet Union; strength which all imperialists and reactionaries fear. As before, in the war of resistance against the United States for the motherland's salvation, so now, in the struggle against Chinese aggression, we enjoy powerful support and tremendous effective assistance from the Communist Party, government and peoples of the Soviet Union, as well as other genuinely socialist countries. All progressive mankind has expressed sympathy and given support to the Vietnamese people's struggle.

Profoundly aware of Ho Chi Minh's words that "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," with which he educated us and which arouse hatred among Chinese reactionaries, our self-defense forces, together with compatriots of all nationalities who live in Vietnam's northern provinces, developing the combat spirit and making use of the atmosphere of a people's [vsenarodnyy] war, have inflicted mighty retaliatory blows against the aggressors along the entire border. They have fought heroically and skillfully, wrecked the enemy's strategic designs and secured a noteworthy victory.

The Vietnamese people, together with the whole country's armed forces, responding unanimously to the VCP Central Committee appeal, are fully determined to fight and win, and in every way to work in production and undergo military training. We are prepared to strike even more tangible blows against the aggressors if they persist and expand the aggressive war in Vietnam.

I will take this opportunity to convey to readers of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, to all personnel of the USSR's heroic armed forces and to the entire fraternal Soviet people our profound and cordial gratitude for the mighty support and the tremendous and valuable assistance which the great Soviet Union, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the esteemed general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is giving to our just struggle against the aggressive, criminal war unleashed by China's antipopular clique.

Fighting To Continue Until Withdrawal Complete

LD171254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Some organs of the Western press, (?citing) Beijing propaganda, are reporting claims that China "has completed the withdrawal of its troops from Vietnamese territory."

Numerous facts provide evidence that this is a deliberate premeditated lie. For instance, while the Chinese have drawn back from the town of Dong Dang they remain on Vietnamese territory to the northwest of the town, where they have moved border signs. Similar facts have been noted in the area of Lang Son and Cao Bang. In a number of sectors the aggressor is still trying to dig in on the territory seized, concentrating troops and regrouping them.

In response to these actions the Vietnamese side has stated that the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will continue the battles further so as to allow the Chinese to fully withdraw their troops beyond the line which is historically regarded as the border between the two countries.

Leningraders Want To Volunteer

ID171130 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, March 17, TASS}--Mass meeting of workers, employees, students, and Soviet servicemen are going on at enterprises, in production associations, state farms, military units, and educational establishments of Leningrad city and region in support of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people who are courageously repulsing the Chinese aggressors' invasion, the newspaper LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA writes today. Leningraders' wrath and emphatic protests are aroused by the Chinese occupiers' acts of vandalism and atrocities on Vietnamese soil. The participants in the meetings wrathfully condemn the strategems of Beijing which in words declares a withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam while in actual fact it continues the barbarous aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Letters from city and region people continue coming in to the LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA editorial office these days. In the letters people express ardent sentiments of fraternal solidarity with the heroic Vietnam and indignation with the Chinese aggressors' actions.

Many workers, students, and Soviet servicemen are expressing a desire and readiness to support through personal participation the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, and are requesting permission for them to go as volunteers to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to assist fraternal Vietnam arms in hand in repulsing the Chinese aggression.

Chinese Troops' Damage Noted

ID171500 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

["Crimes of Chinese Interventionists"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Hanoi, March 17, TASS--TASS correspondent G. Zhidelev reports: Hoang Lien Son Province was chosen by Beijing as one of the main directions in its aggression against Vietnam. Advancing from the town of Lao Cai along Highway 7 and roads adjoining the railway line, the invaders penetrated in some places to a depth of down to 40-45 kilometres. Having met with a resolute rebuff from the Vietnamese Armed Forces, the occupiers were forced to pull back to their territory, leaving on Vietnam's soil terrible traces of their crimes.

The Chinese soldiers blew up what could not be burnt, said Vu Van Chu, editor-in-chief of a provincial newspaper, accompanying a group of foreign correspondents, who were on a tour of the liberated areas.

Binh Thi Thap, who returned with her four children to Songzao Street in Pholu district centre, saw that everything left of a whole residential neighbourhood together with her house was the burnt [sentence as received].

We approached the ruins of a big building. Among the rubble one could see piles of official forms, booklets and torn books. The building housed the party and people's committees of the district and a library. In all the towns and big populated localities, which newsmen visited, buildings housing the bodies of local power, local and republican enterprises have been destroyed.

The railway line linking Pho Lu with border areas has been put out of action. It has been disassembled along a section of more than two kilometres, and sleepers and rails have been taken out to China. Nearly seven kilometres of railway line have been rendered useless. The interventionists acted there with calculated malice: A hole the size of a fist was punched at a distance of every 20 metres on both of its rails between the carrying and supporting parts, and parts of rails were cut out on every fifty metre stretch.

Great damage has been inflicted by the Chinese invaders to the provincial centre--the town of Lao Cai. A fruit and vegetable canning factory has been destroyed, the town's power plant has been demolished, a mechanical and pottery factories were rendered inoperative together with a pharmaceutical enterprise and a saw-mill.

The central square of the town at the crossing of three streets is lined with ruins of buildings.

Some PRC Troops Remain

LD182030 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

["After the Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, March 18, TASS--According to reports reaching here no major Chinese Army units remain on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Yet individual Chinese units are trying to entrench themselves in the so-called "disputed areas", that is, in those parts of the Vietnamese territory to which China lays claim. The Vietnamese regional troops and People's Militia detachments continue operations to clear the liberated regions from Chinese spy and sabotage groups.

Hanoi, March 18, TASS--The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes editorially today that the Chinese invaders, still remaining in a number of SRV regions, are perpetrating outrages and brutalities against the civilian population, sowing death and destruction, looting state property.

The Beijing hegemonists, the paper notes, continue their hostile policy to the SRV. They have not given up the plans to subjugate Vietnam, to subjugate all the countries of Indochina, to turn the peninsula into a bridgehead for further expansion in Southeast Asia.

Hanoi, March 18, TASS--According to the VIA [Vietnam Information Agency], a spokesman of the SRV Foreign Ministry met in Hanoi with the charge d'affaires of China. He criticized remarks by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at a press conference in Beijing where the latter held forth about "China's resolve to deal retaliatory blows", threatening to continue the aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman stated also that the Chinese side must reply to the note of the SRV Foreign Ministry of March 15 and inform "about China's opinion regarding the place and time of negotiations."

The Vietnamese spokesman underlined that "before the negotiations begin the Chinese side must fully withdraw its troops from Vietnam's territory."

Hanoi, March 18, TASS--A correspondent of the Vietnamese Information Agency reports:

We arrived in Dong Dang on the next day after it was left by Chinese troops. This formerly flourishing city now presents a picture of complete desolation and destruction. The railway station is completely demolished, the railway track is destroyed, four bridges have been blown up. Street light pylons have been destroyed, the wires and insulators have been removed. All schools and hospitals have been razed to the ground.

Everything usable has been taken away by the aggressors. Some 300 residents, mainly women and children were killed in the old fortress on the westernfringe of Dong Dang where they sought refuge when the Chinese troops captured the city. The contemporary barbarians injected tear-gas into the fortress' embrasures and shelled it from anti-tank guns. The Chinese blew up 10 bridges on Highway No 1 linking the provincial town of Lang Son with Dong Dang. Mines were placed at every 100m along the international railway trunk line. All the railway stations have been burnt to the ground.

VNA Reports PRC Troop Concentrations

LD172148 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 17, TASS--Correspondents report: Hanoi--According to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY today representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Minisitry met with charge d'affaires of China in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and sharply condemned the statement by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the press conference in Beijing on March 16 that China is "determined to deal retaliatory blows". He described the statement as China's threat to continue the aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Beijing--China's Minister for Foreign Affairs Huang Hua stated here that the Chinese troops had been pulled out of Vietnam on March 16. Saying this he implied that China would stick to a border line distinct from the historical Sino-Vietnamese border recognized by the two countries back in 1958 and which China then pledged to respect.

As is known, similar statements on troop withdrawals had been made in Beijing previously. However, despite these statements China's troops continued to stay in the territory of Vietnam. Time will show to what extent the present statement by China corresponds to its practical deeds and whether what is at hand is a complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from all the Vietnamese territory captured by the Chinese.

Hanoi--According to reports of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, in most sections of the front the Vietnamese regional forces and units of militia expelled the Chinese aggressors beyond the state border. In a number of other points the aggressors are attempting to entrench themselves on Vietnamese soil. In addition, Chinese mortars and artillery deep in China's territory continued intensive shelling of the positions of the Vietnamese units.

The VNA agency reports that the Chinese aggressors captured three communities in the Kha Tueng Province. In the province of Hoang Lien Son the Chinese troops are being concentrated three kilometres north of the Myong Hyong. Also observed is concentration of Chinese troops in the province of Lai Chau. Chinese troops still retain a number of positions in Lang Son. In the Cao Bang Province they occupied about 10 communities.

The commission set up in Vietnam to investigate the crimes committed by the Chinese aggressors continues to receive numerous documents testifying to barbarous destruction on the Vietnamese soil, mass killings of innocent people, the plundering by the marauding Chinese troops, violence and shootings.

The inhuman "scorched earth" policy pursued by the Chinese troops in the occupied territories has inflicted enormous material damage to Vietnam's northern provinces and took a heavy toll of Vietnamese lives including women, old people and children who had been unable to leave the zone of hostilities in time.

Prague--The resolute rebuff and the powerful counterblows to the Chinese aggressors had forced the latter in many places to return beyond the border, said Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Xuan Thuy in an interview to newspaper RUDE PRAVO. He reported that from the beginning of the Chinese invasion, i.e. from February 17, 50 thousand enemy troops, more than 200 tanks and armoured vehicles had been destroyed.

We, Xuan Thuy said, are prepared to hold negotiations. A decisive prerequisite for any negotiations is the complete withdrawal of all the Chinese troops from our territory. However, until the Chinese side fulfills this condition, until one enemy soldier remains in our soil we shall continue our struggle.

Vietnam 'Has Scored Impressive Victory'

LD172348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[PRAVDA's "International Review" by Aleksandr Serbin]

[Excerpts] The majority of international observers believe that Beijing's aggressive plans have suffered a serious defeat which cannot be concealed even behind such boats that the Chinese armies could have reached Hanoi. Vietnam has scored an impressive victory by forcing the Beijing soldiers to go back where they came from. The Vietnamese people have once again demonstrated their heroism and steadfastness and their unshakable determination to defend the freedom and independence of their motherland. As before, in its just struggle, Vietnam has the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the widest circles of the international public.

In a situation when the Beijing rulers are resorting to maneuvers, announcing their departure from Vietnam and simultaneously concentrating new forces on its borders, concentrating troops on the border with Laos and threatening a big military attack on that country, new efforts are demanded from all peace-loving countries in order to put an end to Chinese aggression and obtain a complete and unconditional withdrawal by Beijing troops from Vietnam.

VIETNAM'S LE DUAN MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD181128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Hanoi that Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, has received and had a heartfelt conversation with Boris Chaplin, USSR ambassador to Vietnam. Present at the meeting was Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party's Central Committee and director of the Foreign Relations Board.

Le Duan expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state and personally to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also to the fraternal Soviet people, who are fulfilling their pledges in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and are rendering mighty support and aid to the people of Vietnam in the spirit of proletarian internationalism in rebuffing the aggression unleashed by the clique of Chinese reactionaries.

The people and army of Vietnam, Le Duan stressed, are very proud of and have firm faith in their friend in combat [svoyevogo boyevogo druga] --the loyal comrade and dear brother, the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the government and the great Soviet people. The aid of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries together with the mighty support of the peoples of the world is a huge source of inspiration for the army and people of Vietnam in rebuffing the Chinese aggression.

LAO NOTE TO PRC PROTESTS 'AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS'

LD161818 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, March 16, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic has sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry protesting aggressive actions by the Chinese side in respect of the LPDR.

On March 7th, the note says, two battalions of Chinese troops intruded into the territory of Laos to a depth of two kilometres in the area of the Boten populated locality in Luang Namtha Province. On March 10th several hundred Chinese servicemen seized a section of Laotian territory ten kilometres long and up to three kilometres deep near the Myong populated locality in the same province. They seized two Laotian officials who had demanded from the Chinese servicemen that they withdraw from the territory of Laos.

The Laotian Foreign Ministry note also says that the lawful demand of the Laotian Government for a termination by the Chinese side of road building work in the north of Laos and withdrawal of its building crews, as well as of experts and specialists working in various Laotian institutions has not received a positive answer.

China's ruling circles, the document says further, are continuing the concentration of their armed forces along the Laotian border, constantly increasing the number of combat units, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, artillery and cavalry in areas directly adjoining the northern Laotian provinces of Luang Namtha, Oudomsai and Phong Saly. The Chinese troops are conducting exercises near the border. The Chinese side is sending its agents into Laos to conduct subversive propaganda in an attempt to provoke anti-government actions. Beijing's rude interference in Laotian internal affairs, its threats against the Laotian people are accompanied by assistance to the Laotian reactionaries Vang Pao and Kong Le, who have fled from the country and with Beijing's assistance have succeeded in assembling several thousand reactionaries near the Laotian border with the aim of organising systematic provocations against the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

Such actions by Beijing's ruling upper crust, the note stresses, are premeditated and reflect Beijing's hostile attitude to the LPDR. Responsibility for the worsening of relations between the two countries rests fully with the Chinese side.

On behalf of the Government of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic the Foreign Ministry demanded of the Beijing leadership that it stop concentrating troops on the Laotian-Chinese border, immediately withdraw the Chinese Armed Forces that have infiltrated into the territory of Laos, withdraw from the LPDR the road building crews and recall all Chinese specialists.

The Laotian Government, the note says in conclusion, demands of the Chinese side an end to false propaganda, to incendiary activities among the national minorities of Laos and other actions undermining the security of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, it also demands strict respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR.

CUBAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD151822 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Havana, March 15, TASS--In an interview to the Cuban magazine BOHEMIA, Heng Samrin, president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, condemned strongly the criminal policy of the Chinese leaders vis-a-vis the Kampuchean people. Directly responsible for everything that happened in Kampuchea--genocide, starvation and sufferings of the people--is the present militaristic and expansionist leadership, he stressed. Beijing, the Kampuchean leader stated, exploited the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to turn Kampuchea into a huge concentration camp, into a sort of springboard for the implementation of its hegemonistic designs, and the local population--into cannon fodder for fratricidal warfare against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We have never come out against the Chinese people, Heng Samrin stressed further. Kampuchea is opposed to the expansionist policy of the Beijing leadership, which, deceiving its own people, is slandering the Kampuchean revolution, distorting its goals and ideals. The enemies of the Kampuchean people are endeavouring by all means to undermine the authority of the new regime. Especially zealous in the dissemination of hostile propaganda are broadcasting stations located in the territory of the People's Republic of China.

In another part of the interview Heng Samrin pointed to the tremendous importance of the forthcoming 6th conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, which will take place this September in Havana. This forum, he stressed, will contribute to a further strengthening of the non-alignment movement and of its role in the struggle waged by the peoples for peace and progress. It is indicative that this conference will be held in Cuba, which is in the front ranks of the struggle waged by the peoples of Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

LIFE RETURNS TO NORMAL IN CAMBODIA

LD170734 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 16, TASS--Life is returning to normal in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In many provinces where the bodies of people's power have resolved in the main the problems of accommodating the population that has returned to its native villages and towns, industrial enterprises are being restored and agricultural production organized. The Kampuchean news agency reports that in the town of Kampongthon the power station is put back into operation, the water supply system has been commissioned, mechanical workshops to repair tractors and automobiles, and enterprises producing agricultural implements have started work. The workers at the workshops quickly repaired tens of tractors and automobiles essential for bringing in from the fields the rice of the new harvest. At the initiative of the people's self-government committee in Siem Reap Province, fishing co-ops have been set up in five communes situated along the shores of Tonlesap Lake. After a more than three-year-long interval the population can again engage in fishing.

News from many parts of the country record the gradual normalisation of economic activity. Destroyed or abandoned enterprises are being restored, new work collectives are being created. A national conference of leading workers held the other day in Phnom Penh outlined priority tasks of economic development and appealed to the people for the overcoming as soon as possible the grave consequences of the pro-Beijing clique's barbarous rule. The fruitful activities of the revolutionary bodies of power, leaning on the masses and the enthusiasm of the working people, is in earnest of the successful solution of the economic tasks facing the country.

EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM COULD DIMINISH IMF'S ROLE

LD160855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Candidate of Economic Sciences O. Mozhayskov article: "The Difficult Course of the Monetary Ship"]

[Text] Last year was the fifth successive year of economic difficulties for the EEC countries. The huge army of unemployed (6 million people), stagnant economic conditions (not all the nine countries have yet surpassed the 1974 precrisis production "peaks"), steadily rising prices and the further exacerbation of social and class contradictions were the most characteristic features in these countries. Under these conditions it is natural that the ruling circles' attention was mainly taken up with domestic concerns. Problems of the development of European economic integration seemed to retreat into the background.

Against this background the FRG and France took an initiative which provoked considerable discussion. This was the plan to create a regional currency bloc called the European Monetary System (EMS). A communique was signed in Brussels in early December 1978 on the basic principles of organizing the EMS and agreement was reached to start a 2-year trial period on 1 January 1979. Of the nine EEC countries, only Britain refused to take part in the new monetary block, reserving the right to decide later.

As is known, the Nine did not manage to keep to the schedule. Acute disagreements between France and the FRG on agrarian policy led to France's refusal to take part in the new monetary system until the necessary changes are made in the present practice of agricultural trade between the Common Market countries.

Some 2 and a half months of intensive talks have temporarily reconciled the partners, opening the way to the plans for monetary integration. The more long-term and serious considerations which made the FRG, France and other Common Market countries embark on the creation of the monetary bloc have prevailed over the current disagreements. What are these considerations?

On the one hand, a certain lull in the implementation of plans for economic integration engendered in those political circles which aspire to hegemony in a united Europe, a desire to revive these processes. This applies primarily to the FRG, which has an interest in creating conditions aimed at accelerating plans for the political consolidation of the Nine. This would allow the FRG to make the fullest use of its economic superiority over the other members of the community in order to achieve political goals. The EMS is an apt means in this sphere, since here the FRG has the assistance of France, which it is impossible to do without. France in its turn, as it does not share the strategic designs of its Rhine partner, is seeking to prevent the FRG from playing the role of sole leader in the community.

The EMS is regarded differently by such countries as Britain, Italy and Ireland. Taking into account the weakness of their currencies, they are afraid that participation in a monetary system oriented toward the deutschmark will impose a heavy burden on their economy and foreign trade. However, whereas Italy and Ireland have nevertheless agreed to it after winning a number of concessions in the form of increased financial assistance, Britan cannot decide to take such a step.

The reasons for the emergence of the EMS plan would be incomprehensible without taking into account the present-day state of the international currency system. The deep dissatisfaction of the countries of the Nine with the existing state of affairs did a great deal to promote the emergence of this plan. The Jamaica decisions enshrined in the IMF Charter (the elimination of gold from international calculations and the legalization of floating exchange rates) essentially preserved the position of the U.S. dollar as the main reserve and accounting unit in the capitalist monetary system. The sources of the currency storms, which raged even more fiercely as the dollar grew less stable, remained virtually unaffected. The contradictions deepened further as competion became more acute between the three centers of the capitalist world--the United States, the Common Market and Japan. The fall in the dollar exchange rate played into the hands of U.S. foreign trade, since it helped increase the competitiveness of its goods on the world market.

Quite naturally, the European countries were reluctant to be reconciled to this. However, despite numerous appeals and demands on their part, the U.S. Government adopted no realistic measures to stabilize the dollar. That is why the plan to create the EMS can be considered as an expression of the Common Market countries' desire to protect their economy and trade against the pernicious influence of the dollar.

In what terms is the creation of a "new currency system" in Western Europe specially conceived? According to the draft which has been published, the EMS includes three fundamentally important elements. The first is the relative stability of exchange rates, which will be maintained by the central banks by selling or buying a particular currency. It is also planned to create from the national gold and currency reserves a European currency fund with capital of approximately $60 billion. It must be said that this sum exceeds the capital of the IMF. And the third element is to be the new so-called European Currency Unit--the ECU. It will be a form of money for the central banks participating in the EMS.

In its complete form the EMS is conceived as a means capable of safeguarding West Europe's interests under the conditions of growing intra-imperialist contradictions. But the dialectics of the development of capitalism are such that, while eliminating some problems, it creates other, still more serious ones. The implementation of the plan for the EMS, while stabilizing the situation on the West European currency markets, would at the same time be the first and also an important step on the path toward currency protectionism; toward splitting the international monetary system into currency blocs with the introduction of restrictions on operations between them.

A direct result of the EMS will be the intensification of U.S. currency instability and greater susceptibility to speculative pressures. After all, the need for dollars in international payments will be reduced, which will lead to an even broader scale of currency speculation on the Western stock markets.

The emergence of such a zone of "currency stability" on a regional basis might, and perfectly well could, reduce the role of the IMF, in which U.S. capital plays the dominant part. Essentially the EMS is openly counterposed to capitalism's existing monetary system in general and the Jamaica agreements in particular.

The prospect of the emergence of currency blocs hardly accords with the economic interests of this same Nine. [paragraph continues]

The results of just such a development of events could seriously harm international economic cooperation, undermining incentives for the solution of the problems of production sharing and specialization on a multilateral basis and, on the other hand, encouraging protectionist trends. Ultimately the principles of long-term mutually advantageous cooperation between states in different spheres--the economy, politics, science and culture--will suffer.

The most influential Common Market circles, mainly in the FRG, also see in the EMS an instrument which will help them get underway again the process of economic and political integration. They proceed from the premise that the commitments stemming from membership in the EMS must make the countries subordinate all other aspects of their national policy to the tasks of currency integration.

On the practical plane this means that the governments of the Nine must give undisputed priority to monetary and credit policy over solving the problems of unemployment, equalizing balance of payments over the tempo of economic growth, and reducing state budget expenditures over social security needs. Ultimately this policy will be a burden to millions of working people. Not without reason, the London weekly THE OBSERVER, summing up the prospects of Britain's joining the EMS, writes that it will have "severe consequences for production and employment with a likely increase in the number of unemployed to 2 million and more."

The mere enumeration of these problems is enough to realize how many internal contradictions lie in the plan to create the EMS. Nor too must we forget the contradictions between the state-monopoly circles of the individual countries of the Nine. The fact that the uncompleted ship of currency integration, without even having set sail, is on the point of running aground is the best testimony to this.

U.S. SECRET SERVICES USING CYPRUS TO MONITOR SOVIET UNION

LD162114 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. espionage services are using the British bases in Cyprus to gather intelligence information about the Soviet Union; this has been reported by the English newspaper GUARDIAN. Here is our commentator:

Lately the press in the Mediterranean countries has increasingly been publishing reports that following the closure of the U.S. monitoring stations on Iranian territory, the United States intends to turn Cyprus into a center for electronic espionage at the expense of the Soviet Union. Thus another attempt is being mounted to use the island's strategic position in a way which would transform it into an American and NATO springboard in the Eastern Mediterranean, into a source of international tension next door to one of the world's hotbeds.

The attempt to strengthen the foreign military presence on Cyprus is completely contrary to the resolution of the General Assembly on Cyprus adopted last November. As is known, this resolution, adopted by an overwhelming majority of the UN member states, demands the complete withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and military staff from Cyprus. The resolution denounces foreign intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs. The overwhelming majority of Cypriots also opposes the use of Cyprus for military purposes.

The activization of the U.S. espionage services in Cyprus shows for the umpteenth time the hypocrisy of assurances by the United States and NATO that their aim is to contribute to the settlement of the island's problems. In reality the U.S. actions could only complicate these problems and prevent Cyprus becoming an island of peace and security.

TASS INTERVIEWS TURKISH SENATORS VISITING GEORGIA

LD161846 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, March 16, TASS--"Traditions of friendship and goodneighbour relations help us solve successfully many practical questions of relations between our countries," Turkish Senator Muksin Batur said to a TASS correspondent. "I think that the major political document on the principles of goodneighbour and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, signed by Bulent Ecevit and Aleksey Kosygin in Moscow, on June 23, 1978, will play an important role in this respect." The Turkish senator, together with his colleagues Abdulla Kesoglu and Muzafer Shamiloglu, are staying in Georgia, one of the 15 Soviet Union republics, at the invitation of the Georgian society for cultural relations with compatriots abroad.

Here in Georgia, M. Batur said, we could see for ourselves that Soviet people are dedicated to the cause of peace. We shall return home determined to further strengthen and expand friendly relations between our countries. Muzafer Shamiloglu said specifically: "We were impressed by the scale of housing construction in Georgia. We saw what great importance the Soviet people attach to friendly contacts. This was a trip we shall remember all our lives."

ITALIAN CABINET WITHOUT COMMUNISTS CANNOT LAST LONG

LD181855 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1223 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rome--TASS correspondent V. Malyshev reports:

Christian Democrat [DC] G. Andreotti, who has been entrusted with the formation of a new Italian Government, has defined the party composition of the cabinet. It will contain representatives of the Christian Democratic Party and also Republicans and Social Democrats. The DC leadership has approved this decision. It has been officially announced that a list of ministers will be presented to the president on 20 March. However, the formation of a three-party cabinet, it is being pointed out here, will hardly settle the government crisis, since it will not be able to rely on a majority in Parliament. In order to insure this majority, the DC is attempting to secure the support of the Socialist Party. Local observers believe that even if the socialists agree to this, without the participation of the Italian Communist Party the new government will be extremely weak and will be unable to survive for long.

RIGHTWING FORCES IN PORTUGAL DESTABILIZING SITUATION

LD190140 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The political situation is deteriorating in Portugal. The rightwing parties are trying to destabilize the situation by means of a noisy campaign. The pretext for this campaign was the resignation of the secretary of state for agricultural affairs, Ferreira do Amaral, whose antipopular policy had come under vigorous criticism from the democratic forces.

At a recent meeting the Council of the Revolution stressed: The policy pursued by the Ministry of Agriculture is creating a climate of violence and civil war in the agrarian reform region. It is an illegal and unconstitutional policy.

After the resignation of Ferreira do Amaral the rightwing forces started a series of attacks on the Council of the Revolution and on President Ramalho Eanes. The PPD PSD [Social Democratic Party] demanded that the president voice support for the Mota Pinto Cabinet and blamed the president and the Council of the Revolution for the worsening government crisis.

In a televised address the head of state expressed confidence in the Mota Pinto Cabinet.

The Portuguese democratic forces have vigorously condemned the maneuvers of the rightwing forces. A statement issued by the Socialist Party's National Committee declares: The attempts to bring pressure on the president of the republic are inopportune and unlawful. The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has severely condemned the right's attempts to bring about a new government crisis. A resolution approved by the Poliitical Commission of the PCP Central Committee says that a way might be found out of the present situation by setting up a government that, respecting the Constitution, would act in a caretaker capacity pending the holding of parliamentary elections--either early or the scheduled ones. The statement stresses: The PCP is certain that the revolutionary forces will be defeated once more in a new election.

The PCP has declared its willingness to work jointly with other parties on measures aimed at solving the present situation.

STUKALIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION'S NETHERLANDS VISIT ENDS

LD161503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in Netherlands"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 12 March--A CPSU delegation comprising V.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (delegation head), S.V. Mitroshin, secretary of Voronezhskiy Obkom, and D.N. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department sector, visited here 5-12 March at the invitation of the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] Central Committee.

During their visit to the Netherlands the CPSU delegation acquainted itself with the Communist Party's activity, toured the country and had talks with the party aktiv of a number of CPN district organizations.

The CPSU delegation was received by H. Hoeckstra, chairman of the CPN Central Committee. During the conversation, at which (K. Khoogkamp), member of the CPN Central Committee Politburo, and *Ya. De Boo), member of the CPN Central Committee, were present, an exchange of opinions on urgent political problems took place. The mutual desire of the CPSU and the CPN to further develop interparty relations was expressed. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and demonstrated unity of views on the questions discussed.

The delegation returned to Moscow 12 March.

SOVIET COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON PROPOSED EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

Direct Threat to Arab Interests

LD161346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The military ministers of Egypt and Israel are arriving here today, their task is to put the final touches to the bilateral separate deal over which bargaining has already taken place for 16 months.

The partners totally ignored the lawful demands of the Arab people of Palestine for freedom and independence, and have actually sanctioned the preservation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories on the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The only concession by the Israeli aggressor was, as reported, to agree to allow Egyptian representatives into the Gaza Strip to take part in the election farce for the local organs of self-government. These Egyptian emissaries will be charged with the mission of finding, from among local supporters of As-Sadat, figures who, in the framework of puppet autonomy, will accept the shameful role of Israel's placemen.

It is obvious that in pressing on with the separate deal the United States is by no means striving for a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict, quite the opposite. The Camp David conference in September of last year and Carter's latest trip to the Near East--all these are stages in knocking together a military-political bloc, the axis of which is to be provided by Israel and Egypt. With the support of this bloc, the United States expects to go on building up its military presence in the Near East.

As the New York TIMES reports, the United States is even willing to go to no little extra expense--in the order of $10 billion. A considerable part of this sum, $7 billion, is being allocated to Israel. As for Egypt, when the amounts of U.S. aid are finally settled, the possible refusal of Cairo's Arab creditors to subsidize the Egyptian economy after the deal with Israel is concluded, will be taken into account. As-Sadat has volunteered to earn these gifts by performing the role of the gendarme of the United States in the Near East. As is known, Egyptian troops have already been sent to Oman whose people are waging a stubborn struggle against Sultan Qabus' rotten regime. Reports have appeared regarding the concentration of Egyptian units, including tanks and aviation, on the Libyan border.

There is every indication that the Egyptian-Israeli plot under U.S. auspices poses a direct threat to Arab states' interests and renders still more remote the possibility of a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem.

Cairo-Tel Aviv Axis

LD162004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1222 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

["Anti-Arab Deal of Mr as-Sadat"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--Sergey Kulik, a TASS political observer, writes:

The new separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv has an openly anti-Arab character and represents a further concession by As-Sadat to imperialist and Zionist pressure at the expense of the people of Palestine. The main benefit of the "peace American style" will be for Israel, who will receive great strategic advantages.

In exchange for a gradual withdrawal of Tel Aviv's troops from the Sinai Peninsula, the "second Camp David" consolidates Israeli occupation of other Arab lands and postpones a solution of the Palestine problem. This deal gives Israel a free hand to consolidate its positions in the occupied land and will give it time to carry out a methodical destruction of the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

What prompted President as-Sadat to put himself in a position of confrontation with all other Arab countries? In their answers to this question, the majority of foreign policy observers agree that the present Egyptian leadership was "bought" by Washington, which had expressed its readiness to pay As-Sadat for betraying pan-Arab interests.

It is primarily a question of U.S. arms deliveries to Egypt and, simultaneously, even bigger deliveries to Israel, and also of giving Egypt the role of gendarme in the Near East, formerly carried by the shah's Iran.

The alarming news that has been coming from Near East countries lately proves that As-Sadat has already begun implementing these gendarme functions along with Israel [word indistinct]. Intervention troops have already been dispatched to the Sultanate of Oman in order to suppress the national-liberation movement. Cairo has also expressed its readiness to send soldiers to North Yemen. And finally, the Western press has been publishing insinuations that Cairo would not remain an indifferent observer, should "the development of events in Iran go too far...."

At the same time as the U.S. press has acknowledged, the isolation that Egypt is falling into in the Arab world in connection with the mounting of the "second Camp David" brings it even closer to Israel and creates the prerequisites for knocking together a Cairo-Tel Aviv military and political axis based on the military presence of the United States. One of the main aims of this triple military bloc will be the elimination of the Palestinian opposition, the striking of blows against national-liberation movements and the imposition of U.S. imperialist interests on the Arab world.

On the eve of the conclusion of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, under its patronage, Washington has already begun to increase its punitive fleet in the Persian Gulf. It is expanding its aggressive base on Diego Garcia and is undertaking other actions in direct contravention of the UN decision on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is no coincidence that the New York TIMES writes: "The United States will gain a lot from the Egyptian-Israeli deal, especially the opportunity to extend its military presence in that area."

This alarming development bears witness to the fact that in making concessions to Washington and Tel Aviv, As-Sadat is not only delaying a Near East settlement, but is in fact replacing it with the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis. He is acting in a manner that is likely to create new and dangerous hotbeds of international tension and new strongpoints from which imperialism can wage its struggle against progressive regimes.

All this is giving rise to legitimate concern, not only on the part of Arab states, but also among other countries situated in direct proximity to the Near East. As for the USSR, it will remain a supporter of a wide and an all-party Near East settlement within the framework of the Geneva conference.

However, the Soviet Union does not intend to go to Geneva in order to give its seal of approval to the separate deal which contradicts the interests of a comprehensive settlement and consequently contradicts the idea of the Geneva conference itself. A stable peace in the Near East can be achieved only if the legitimate rights and interests of all interested parties are taken into consideration.

Petrov Article on Treaty

LD191151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "To Imperialism's Advantage, Against the Peoples' Will"]

[Text] The last act of President Carter's Near Eastern tour was played according to all the rules of dramatic art. Only a few hours before his departure for Washington American commentators were whipping up pessimism. Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat were depicted as two impregnable rocks standing guard over mutually exclusive interests. The possibility of bringing the conflicting sides to a compromise was seen as a miracle. And the U.S. President's "merit" is all the greater because he has "performed" this "miracle." The drums were sounded immediately. As if by command, the American press was flooded with headlines on the "decisive step toward peace" in the Near East, on a "historic success" and so forth.

The noise of rejoicing is intended to deafen people, distract them from the essence of what has happened and make them forget how the deal was prepared, this dangerous deal which is now being passed off as a revelation showing the way to peace in the Near East. The participants in the deal are calling on others to join in this solemn act, which, it is hoped, will make it possible in a few week's time to collect signatures for a separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" and, overcoming old injuries and disappointments, to open a new chapter in a Near East history so rich in events.

This noise is hardly producing the desired impression. Facts are still facts. The peoples compare declarations with facts and pass judgment on the basis of facts and deeds. And these facts are directly opposed to what Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo are asserting today.

When J. Carter set off for the Near East he had in his pocket Israel's agreement to an American settlement plan and was fully confident that As-Sadat could be prevailed upon. Presidential adviser Brzezinski let slip a phrase which was rather outside the diplomatic scenario: He stated that from the first he was confident of a favorable outcome to the operation.

During the talks in Cairo and Jerusualem the discussion was not so much about the words and commas in the text of the future separate treaty, or about supplementary letters and other amendments, or about the date for an exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel. These were made clear beforehand. A more substantial matter was discussed at the parallel talks held by Brzezinski and U.S. Defense Secretary Brown with their Egyptian and Israeli counterparts. They examined questions of "military security" in the Near and Middle East, coordination of the sides' actions, and elaborated a common approach.

By all appearances the polishing of the treaty and the elaboration of the military cooperation plan were accompanied by a ritual known in everyday life as bargaining. Yes, there was bargaining, and hard bargaining at that, since on one point Israel and Egypt displayed enviable firmness--the demand for payment for their "concessions" and their readiness to take on a new role within the framework of American military doctrines. This deal will cost the U.S. people approximately $10 billion.

That is how a "historic compromise" is born, that is how other peoples' rights and interests are sold for hard cash, that is how a treaty is drawn up which has nothing in common with UN resolutions or with the resolutions of the Arab League or with commitments assumed by the United States to other states.

The main feature of the "compromise" which has been reached is the fact that it substitutes for an all-embracing Near East settlement the creation of a military-political alliance between Israel and Egypt, and that it is openly anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian in nature. It is based on As-Sadat's complete capitulation and the Egyptian side's acceptance of terms dictated by Israel and the United States.

In exchange for the financial and military aid promised by the Americans, of which the lion's share is intended for Israel, the Egyptian-Israeli alliance, equipped with American weapons, is to take on the protection of American interests and to fulfill the functions of policeman in that region. "The United States intends to defend its interests in the Near East," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, "by means of reconciling Egypt and Israel, which after the conclusion of the treaty will be dependent on the United States and will be able to fulfill the role of policeman in the region which Iran lost after the revolution."

At the same time the Americans also intend to make use of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to enshrine in law their own military presence in the Near East. It is reported that it is planned to transfer military bases in Sinai to American control: Additional American military advisers will be sent to Israel and Egypt. Talks have begun on the conclusion of an American-Israeli security treaty. For the outside world this will be called an American "system of guarantees."

The new policing structure in the Near East is to replace the fallen pro-American regime in Iran and the disintegrated CENTO bloc. It is intended to guarantee American interests, including by military means, access to Near Eastern oil sources and suppression of the struggle of the Palestinian people and other anti-imperialist movements in Arab countries.

This is again indicated by recent revelations by the American defense and energy secretaries, Brown and Schlesinger, who reported on plans being elaborated by the Pentagon for the use of armed force to "defend" Near Eastern oil deposits against an "external threat." It is no accident that Brown, who prepared the ground for President Carter's trip, sought during his recent visit to the Near East deployment in oil-extracting countries of special "American strike forces to protect oil deposits in the Persian Gulf."

These solicitations were rejected by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The intensification of American pressure on Arab countries and the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East are giving rise to increasing protests in the Arab world and growing concern in states located in adjacent regions. The peoples of Arab countries are aware that the genuine threat to their independenceand freedom and to just peace and security in the Near East comes from the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

"Stability in the region," Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated, "is threatened by the Zionist danger. The path to restoring the balance of forces and consolidating tranquillity in the region would be opened up by Israel's agreement to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab lands, the return of Jerusalem and the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination."

The separate deal being imposed by the United States on Near Eastern peoples does not resolve any of these just and urgent demands by the Arab peoples. It skirts the main problems which form the basis of the Near Eastern conflict, complicates and postpones indefinitely the achievement of a genuine, all-embracing peace settlement and creates grounds for a dangerous new deterioration in the situation in the region.

While completely ignoring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, at the same time it frees Israel's hands to "resolve" the Palestinian problem in its own way, by means of holding on to the occupied Arab lands and the mass extermination of Palestinians in southern Lebanon. The agreement which has been concocted, voiding UN decisions, reinforces Israel's line on wrecking the resolution of the Palestinian problem and legalizing its occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

"The new American step," says a statement by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on President Carter's trip, "is directed against the Arab peoples and the PLO. It is an open challenge to the Arab leaders who reject any imperialist military presence on Arab soil."

The treacherous course of President as-Sadat--who, by yielding to the American-Israeli diktat, has in essence gone over completely to anti-Arab positions--is arousing sharp condemnation among the Arab peoples. "As-Sadat," the Washington POST notes, "is now more than ever isolated among the Arabs."

A statement published in Cairo by Egypt's opposition National Progressive Party says that "by signing a 'peace' treaty with Israel, Egypt will be putting itself in the most difficult position in the entire history of the Arab nation and is now subjecting itself to the danger of a complete break with the Arab countries.

The life of deals implemented against the peoples' interests is short. No contrivances by the accomplices in the separate deal and the opponents of a just, all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East will make it possible to avoid recognition of the indisputable truth that genuine and lasting peace in that region is only possible if the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples living there are taken into consideration, and not behind their backs or against their will.

U.S. Delegation to Arab Countries

LD161448 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The United States today is dispatching its delegation to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The delegation is being headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the president for national security affairs. Reports state that the delegation will be seeking to obtain the support of these two countries for the separate deal between Egypt and Israel. The United States is trying to pressure the Arab countries to prevent the total isolation of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who has agreed to sign the capitulationist treaty with Israel. The Arab countries have declared their readiness to take some economic and political sanctions against the Egyptian regime if the separate treaty with Israel is signed.

Brzezinski Mission

LD170300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--The Egyptian Government has endorsed the draft separate treaty with Israel and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, As-Sadat, has stated that he intends to arrive in Washington to sign it as early as next week.

Simultaneously, it was announced in the American capital that a U.S. delegation led by Z. Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, is leaving for the Near East. The delegation includes D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Christopher, deputy secretary of state.

The American press makes no secret of the fact that the aim of Z. Brzezinski's mission is to force--by direct pressure and arm-twisting--Arab regimes regarded in the West as "moderate" to support the separate deal.

The delegation, which will visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the Washington POST writes, will try to "(?soften) negative reaction to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and avert the isolation of the Egyptian president from his traditional allies."

In addition, it is assumed here that Z. Brzezinski has been instructed to make another attempt to knock together in the Near East a certain system of military relations that would form the basis of a new bloc under U.S. aegis securing a constant U.S. military presence there. What we are dealing with, then, is open U.S. interference in the affairs of the region, interference which is not bringing a peaceful settlement but which is only making an explosive situation still worse. All this is arousing serious concern not only in Arab countries but also in other states adjacent to the area, including the Soviet Union.

While J. Carter and Secretary of State C. Vance were discussing, during their recently concluded trip to the Near East, the final touches of the Egyptian-Israeli deal, Defense Secretary H. Brown and this same Z. Brzezinski were, in an atmosphere of strict secrecy, working on the head of the military departments of Egypt and Israel with a view to binding them more closely to safeguarding the USA's strategic military interests in the Near East. The American press is discussing in particular the questions of the United States concluding a so-called "defense" pact with Israel and providing "military aid" to Egypt. Washington is not concealing its satisfaction at As-Sadat's readiness to be the American gendarme in the Near East.

As for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty itself, which in the expression of the Washington POST, President J. Carter "managed to patch together," the text is so far being kept secret. Nevertheless, the basic points of the deal are well known and are being extensively commented upon in the foreign press. The separate treaty totally ignores the conditions absolutely necessary before a truly stable and just peace can be insured in the Near East. Israel is retaining occupation of a considerable part of the Arab territories seized by it in 1967, including the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights and the Palestinian question--the root of the Near East problem--remains unresolved. The partners in the deal are effectively striving to insure that the Arab people of Palestine, who for more than 30 years have had no homeland, renounce the right to freedom and independence and agree to eternal Israeli bondage in the framework of a puppet regime of "autonomy" in the Gaza Strip.

As-Sadat has volunteered to seek out from among the Palestinian residents of Gaza mercenary figures who would agree to play the shameful role of Israel's yes-men.

The Egyptian president has given his blessing also to another of Tel Aviv's anti-Arab maneuvers--namely, the attempt to "split" the Palestinian aspect of the Near East settlement by separating the fate of the 400,000 inhabitants of Gaza from the fate of the 700,000 Palestinians who live on the West Bank. In this way Tel Aviv is hoping, together with Cairo, to bypass the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the PLO, and to create some kind of "model" of its own "solution" of the Palestinian issue.

Having achieved As-Sadat's capitulation, Begin's government is stepping up a policy of overt genocide toward the Palestinians on occupied territories and also in southern Lebanon. For days on end the shooting on the West Bank has not died down. The occupationists there are trying by brutal terror to "pacify" the Palestinian population, which protests the Egyptian-Israeli deal. It is by means of precisely these methods aimed at the physical annihilation of the Palestinian people that the Zionist strategists want to "solve" the Palestinian issue. All of this is taking place with the tacit approval of official Cairo.

Having entered into a separate deal with Israel, Egypt, in the course of the entire bargaining process over the past 16 months, has made one shameful concession after another. As a result, it arrived at the signing stage of the treaty having capitulated on practically all fundamental aspects under discussion. The Egyptian Government has agreed to a degrading infringement of its sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula, has practically renounced all obligations adopted earlier with regard to the Palestinian issue. Egypt has agreed to be the first Arab country to supply oil to Tel Aviv, thus fueling the war machine of Israel's aggression.

'Well-Known Excuses'

LD180040 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General David Jones and other officials have flown to Saudi Arabia and Jordan on a short visit. The delegation also includes President Carter's son.

The Washington POST says that the main mission of the visit is to win the support of Saudi Arabia and Jordan for the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. Commentators note that the U.S. administration is very worried about the negative comment in the Arab world on the results of Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel and on President as-Sadat's agreement to sign the bilateral deal with Tel Aviv.

The New York TIMES, for example, says that Brzezinski will have to stop Saudi Arabia from taking anti-Egyptian measures in the event of the separate deal being signed. Other observers note that the sanctions imposed by the Arab states against Egypt if it signs the separate deal--sanctions which were adopted at the Baghdad Arab summit conference--would tend to lead to the bankruptcy of the As-Sadat regime and to the failure of the aims of U.S. imperialism. Commentators believe that the implementation of these sanctions is a real possibility.

The U.S.-Israeli draft of the separate deal approved by President as-Sadat actually negates the solution of the Palestinian issue and it leaves the Arab section of Jerusalem--a city sacred to every Arab--with Israel. The occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights is extended indefinitely and it paves the way to the establishment of a tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli military alliance aimed against the Arabs.

The excuses that Brzezinski carries are well known. They include, for example, economic blackmail, scare tactics against the so-called Soviet threat, and promises to make deliveries of modern U. S. weapons. It is known that these excuses were also used in U.S. diplomacy on Iran for many years. How they came to an end is also well known.

Will these excuses be sued this time to the benefit of U.S. interests? We shall know this in several days time. But at the moment the wave of protests against the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal is the best answer to this question. This answer reflects the opinion of the Arab world.

Peace Likely To Remain Elusive

LD171328 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Yuriy Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] This week President Carter has completed his dramatic visit to the Middle East amid conflicting reports as to the outcome of his mission. Our observers Yuriy Georgiyev, in his commentary, takes a look at the latest U.S. efforts in this part of the world: [read by announcer]

President Carter and his top-level negotiating team have returned to Washington carrying, as one observer put it, more than half a loaf but with slices missing. It still weighed short of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty which the American President had bargained for. Although short of an actual peace deal, this latest diplomatic effort is nevertheless officially acclaimed as a major breakthrough in the stalemated separate talks between Egypt and Israel. The essence of the breakthrough, according to President Carter himself, is that the participants in the talks have now defined all of the main ingredients of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. This is supposed to be the cornerstone of a comprehensive peace settlement for the Middle East. Essentially, this sounds very much like what we heard at the conclusion of the Camp David accords last September, which featured similar expressions such as peace components or whatever they were. It seems as if things are going around in circles. Now, as far as the assumption that an Egyptian-Israeli peace deal could constitute the cornerstone of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, sorry, but the situation at hand just does not warrant such optimism.

Indeed, if the terms of the proposed treaty may suit Egyptian and Israeli leaders, and particularly the latter, they are apparently not to the liking of the other participants in the current Mideast imbroglio, as well as most of the Arab states which have resisted the idea of any separate deal between Egypt and Israel. The crux of the matter is the Camp David agreement, now reportedly finalized at the latest Mideast talks, would allow Egypt to retrieve its lost Sinai Peninsula in return for abetting Israel to strengthen its hold on the other Arab lands it occupied during the 1967 Israeli aggression. Thus, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would actually remain under direct Israeli rule, making it possible for Israel to speed up the process of spreading its settlements in those areas.

Likewise, the elimination of Egypt from any further Mideast bargaining makes it easier for Israel to continue its occupation of Syria's Golan Heights, which is also a sticky point in the current situation. Thus, it is hardly surprising that the Camp David accords, and further Egyptian-Israeli arrangements, are not quite the sort of settlement that the Arab world is likely to be happy with.

But what is perhaps most disappointing for the Arabs is that the fate of the Palestinians, which is the core of the current explosive situation in the Middle East, remains to be unresolved. This burning issue, which has been fueling the periodic outbreaks of violence in this area, was apparently relegated to what was described during President Carter's visit as future negotiations. How and when such negotiations are to be started is anyone's guess. So far, Israel has steadfastly refused to deal with the Palestinians or their representatives and there is no indication that Israeli leaders would treat them other than lumping these people together as a bunch of terrorists.

Meanwhile the American President has returned to Washington, but the world has yet to assess the true impact of his latest diplomatic effort in the Middle East. It appears that Jimmy Carter, unlike his predecessors, tends to take the Mideast situation into his own hands rather than entrust it to his diplomats. This escalation of the shuttle diplomacy to such a high level is apparently supposed to demonstrate the great importance the United States accords to the situation in the Middle East. This top-level diplomacy is trying to bring about a Mideast settlement and is also an indication of U.S. ambitions in the area, particularly in view of the loss of Iran as America's oldest ally and guardian of its interests in this oil-rich region. As the latest developments have shown, the United States is prepared to safeguard its interests not only with high level diplomacy but, if necessary, with a display of force. The massive shipments of arms to North Yemen, accompanied by the dispatch of military personnel, the plans to create an additional naval force in the Indian Ocean and a new role for Israel and Egypt to play in the absence of Iran as custodian of America's Mideast interests--those are only bits and scraps of renewed American military ambitions in this part of the world.

Such ambitions are, of course, nothing to marvel at as they are viewed from the Soviet Union. This country has been pressing for an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis which would take into consideration the interests of all the nations involved in the conflict; and, despite the latest flurry of diplomatic activity, the Soviet position to this effect remains unchanged. And, as experience has shown throughout the years of international efforts to settle the Middle East dispute, unless those interests are met, peace in this area is likely to remain the elusive bird it has been in the past 30 years. And unless serious and comprehensive effort is undertaken speedily, the half a loaf that the American President is said to have brought lately from the Middle East may well become stale before true peace sets in in this war-weary area.

Trilateral Military Conspiracy

LD170516 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

["Window on the Arab World" by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[[Text] As soon as the noise had decreased about the results of President Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel, the defense ministers of these two countries were invited to visit Washington. One cannot feel confident about the noisy statements by official Washington and those taking part in the separate deal.

What is involved here is separate peace, or peace in U.S. fashion, but at any rate peace. But in what way are the defense ministers connected with peace? And why have they, of all people, been invited to the U.S. capital?

Time is compelling Washington to move quickly. To be more precise, the scenario of the separate peace had been written in the White House before the Iranian events. The authors of the scenario crowned As-Sadat with the laurel wreath of a peacemaker. But there is no one who believes that the main aims of the farcical separate negotiations have any connection with peace. Indeed, other aims come to mind, primarily the use of Egypt as a base for U.S. neo-colonialism. Washington thinks the current As-Sadat administration will serve the United States without fail now that it has chosen the road of capitulationist policy. However, the United States and its ally Israel cannot expect more than this.

As a result of Israeli imperialism's expulsion from Iran, they have been compelled to remove their masks. U.S. officials openly called for increasing the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, and even for sending armed forces to this area. Israeli Prime Minister Begin, in a statement to U.S. television, proposed that after signing the Egyptian-Israeli deal, Egypt and Israel should agree to the question of establishing three U.S. military bases, one in Haifa and the other two in the Sinai Peninsula.

President as-Sadat has asked Washington to let him have a large shipment of arms. He affirmed that Egypt will use these arms only against the enemies of Washington and in defense of its interests. At the beginning, As-Sadat's request was suspiciously received in Tel Aviv. But Washington quickly calmed down its friends, saying that a military agreement between the United States, Israel and Egypt is planned to be signed in the future--an agreement which can unify the three countries in a military and political organization.

Not everything published in the Western press is mentioned here concerning facts which show quite clearly that what is involved is a military conspiracy. By its endeavours to establish a new system for protecting the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, the United States stepped up its moves in this direction even before the signing of the separate deal. Otherwise, it is difficult to explain so urgent a visit of the Egyptian and Israeli defence ministers to the U.S.

Glukhov on U.S. Military Aid

LD171050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov article in 'Commentator's Column': "Making Haste"]

[Text] In Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo feverish efforts are being made to complete the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. The Israeli and Egyptian defense ministers have arrived in the United States for talks with their American counterpart Brown. The aim of these meetings has been announced as working out details of the military appendix to the separate peace treaty between Tel Aviv and Cairo. At the same time, as the Washington POST writes, Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has been hurriedly dispatched to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, accompanied by Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to counter negative reaction in the Arab world to the treaty and to avert the isolation of Egyptian President as-Sadat. And Egyptian Vice Presdient Mubarak has set off on a tour of a number of Arab and West European capitals with the same task.

However, the initiators of the separate deal are not in a position to deceive Arab and world opinion or to hide the fact that a settlement to American-Israeli liking will have most serious consequences. In particular it will give a new push to the arms race in the Near East. According to AFP the Israeli Government is to begin receiving additional military aid from the United States to the tune of between $1 and 2 billion annually. It is furthermore banking on $3 billion in the form of compensation for evacuating military bases on Sinai Peninsula. A plan for massive military supplies to Egypt has also been prepared.

Washington's urgent desire to get a separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo in the bag as soon as possible is dictated not by concern for peace but rather by the wish to insure the interests of American imperialism in the Near East and to knock together an Egyptian-Israeli alliance. It is a question of direct military involvement by the United States in Near East affairs and setting up U.S. military bases in this area. In the words of Senator Jackson, the possibility of some kind of American armed force being established to send to the Near East has not been ruled out. The idea of American so-called guarantees to Israel is also being discussed. If one considers that Tel Aviv, even in the event of the conclusion of the peace treaty with Egypt, intends to keep for itself the occupied Palestinian and Syrian lands, then U.S. guarantees can effectively mean the preservation of the American umbrella over the territories seized by Israel.

Such a settlement has nothing in common with the task of insuring justice and true peace in the Near East. On the contrary, the separate conspiracy is fraught only with the danger that the explosive situation in this area will be aggravated.

Denunciation of U.S. Role

LD180444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1722 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 17, TASS--The Egyptian-Israeli separate deal is nearing completion. According to press reports the signing of the bilateral treaty is set for 26 March. Egyptian President as-Sadat has agreed with alacrity to speed up the procedures connected with this. He has expressed the intention to sign all three texts of the treaty--in English, Arabic and Hebrew--simultaneously in Washington, and not in three stages--in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv--as was agreed earlier. As the Cairo correspondent of the Washington POST notes in this connection, this position by the Egyptian president once more confirms "how closely as-Sadat is allying himself politically, economically and strategically with the United States."

Forcing the conclusion of the separate deal, the United States is endeavoring above all to consolidate its own military-political positions in the Near East, which were seriously weakened as a result of the overthrow of the pro-American regime in Iran. The periodical "INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCES JOURNAL" writes that in the realization of these plans the U.S. administration is putting primary emphasis on arming Israel and Egypt, on whom Washington intends to bestow the functions of the Pentagon's gendarme in the Near East.

A State Department spokesman has announced that tripartite talks of the military delegations of Egypt and Israel with the participation of the U.S. delegation are to open in Washington tomorrow on questions pertaining to the military appendix to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown has stated that in the course of yesterday's meeting with Weizman, Israeli defence minister, the list of weapons which the United States is prepared to deliver to Tel Aviv was specifically discussed. The list, according to the Pentagon chief, includes air-to-air missiles, tanks and F-16 jet fighters.

The main aim of the Israeli defence minister's visit to Washington is to secure an increase in U.S. military aid to Tel Aviv from $1 billion to $2 billion annually, writes the New York POST.

Also under discussion is the idea of the conclusion of a pact on so-called "joint defence" between Washington and Tel Aviv. Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, stated in a radio interview that he "recommends the question of the pact be examined very seriously and favorably." Dayan described the draft treaty with Egypt as "very good" and stressed that the bilateral aspects of the treaty were "very advantageous for Israel."

According to the New York POST, in exchange for consenting to sign a "peace" treaty, Israel and Egypt demand military and economic aid from Washington to the tune of $60 million in the near future. Now the United States is using every level of pressure at its disposal to soften the sharply negative reaction of the Arab world to the conclusion of a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. For this purpose, a special U.S. mission led by the President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, today arrived in Saudi Arabia. The American press does not conceal that its task is to try to split the Arab states, which have rejected the separate Egyptian-Israeli plot, and breach Cairo's isolation. According to Congressman N. Lent, the United States must "get it into the head of the Saudis" that it is in their interests to cooperate with the United States in the Near East instead of oppose it.

As-Sadat is clearly afraid of retaliatory measures by the Arabs in response to his capitulationist actions. Speaking to journalists, he admitted that he was expecting "considerable problems" after the signing of the treaty with Israel, and said he linked all his hopes of overcoming them with "the help of our friends in United States." What such "help" means is putting direct pressure on the so-called "moderate" Arab countries to force them to "approve" the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty.

The eminent U.S. diplomat C. Yost has said in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that a considerable intensification of the U.S. military presence in Egypt, Israel, North Yemen and some other countries of the region will almost certainly pose a threat to international peace and security in the Near East. The former U.S. representative at the United Nations warns that increasing deliveries of U.S. arms to the pro-Western Arab countries of the Arab East and intensification of the U.S. military presence in the western part of the Indian Ocean adjacent to the Persian Gulf will be seen as U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of the area, with the object of seizing their oilfields by force.

Israeli Annexation of Jerusalem

LD180420 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Andrey Andreyev commentary: "In Defence of the Holy City"]

[Text] The separate Egyptian-Israeli deal being arranged under U.S. auspices is giving rise to a mounting wave of indignation and protest in the Arab world.

It is denounced by statesmen, public figures and newspapers in various Arab countries. They have affirmed that it ignores the main Middle East issues: securing the national rights of the Palestinian people and achieving the evacuation of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab areas including Jerusalem.

Our commentator Andrey Andreyev writes: During his recent visit to Israel U.S. President Carter held talks with the Zionist leaders in Jerusalem. He was not at all embarrassed by the fact that the Israeli rulers welcomed him in an occupied city that had been illegally declared a capital of the Zionist state, contrary to fundamental international rights. Carter and his entourage prefer not to mention that in accordance with UN resolutions no part of Jerusalem can be permitted to be part of Israel. But the Zionists occupied the western part of the city in 1948 and they occupied its eastern part in 1967. And on 28 June 1967, the Israeli Government announced the annexation of East Jerusalem.

Ever since that time, this ancient city has been the scene of savage attacks by the occupiers against the holy places of the Muslims and Christians and valuable ancient monuments. And in the previous years, the Zionist barbarians seized and demolished thousands of buildings, replacing them with a frenzied housing construction program. In the Prophet Samuel Quarter alone, resettlement of about 8,000 Jews was first intended; later this figure rose to 50,000. The mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, gave the Israeli companies the following task: Construction must proceed in every available place.

The occupiers are not at all worried if the gloomy eight-story buildings which are constructed everywhere grossly disfigure the architectural landscapes of Jerusalem. Former Israeli Housing Minister Ze'ev Sharef insolently explained that the aim of all these measures is to consolidate the Jewish character of the city and to prevent its internationalization.

Islamic and Christian holy shrines in East Jerusalem were exposed to dreadful insult and annihilation. The Zionists used bulldozers and explosives to demolish mosques, churches and religious schools. None of the Muslims can forget the abominable crime of the Zionists: The attempt to burn the Al-Aqsa Mosque in August 1969. The destruction of the mosque would have been unavoidable had it not been for the vigilance of the Arab inhabitants. In 1970 those who call themselves Zionist archeologists began large-scale digging operations in many areas of East Jerusalem under 300 buildings whose architectural and historic value was known to the entire world. As a result, some of these buildings began to collapse. At that point the Israeli authorities announced that these buildings were dangerous and they began to demolish them gradually.

The barbaric acts of the Zionists are arousing anger and resentment in Muslims and Christians of the entire world and in all decent people. The UN secretary general and various international organizations and the Vatican demanded that Israel stop the Zionization of the Arab section of Jerusalem. The Security Council and the UN General Assembly adopted several resolutions strongly denouncing the annexation of East Jerusalem. UNESCO also adopted a resolution freezing Israel's membership in this organization.

But the Zionists are turning deaf ears to the angry protests of world public opinion. Why? The first reason is absolute U.S. imperialist support for the Zionists' acts.

In Washington's opinion Jerusalem is nothing but a pawn in its dirty game to consolidate its positions in the Middle East. A long time ago the U.S. administration readily agreed to concede Jerusalem to the Zionists; this is evident from the infamous Camp David agreement.

Another thing which is currently abetting the annexation of Jerusalem is the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian president. A year and a half ago President as-Sadat aroused indignation in the Arab world when he traveled to occupied Jerusalem. And today President as-Sadat is getting ready to sign a treaty with the enemy which consolidates Zionist control over the Holy City. This policy cannot be viewed as anything other than a blatant insult to the Arabs and the religious feelings of the Muslims.

But the Arabs will never stop struggling for the return of Jerusalem. A guarantee of this is to be found in the huge demonstrations which recently took place in old Jerusalem protesting the Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

PLO UN Observer: 'Misgivings Confirmed'

LD161424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The new efforts by U.S. ruling circles to impose their solution to the Near East conflict through a separate deal between Israel and Egypt has caused justified anxiety and condemnation in the United Nations. This is what Igor Charikov, our correspondent in New York, was told by Zuhdi Labib Tarazi, permanent PLO observer at the United Nations:

It is perfectly obvious that the present U.S. administration's policy is suffering defeat everywhere, Zuhdi Labib Tarazi says. The events in Iran inflicted a telling blow on the U.S. Near East strategy. The American President's journey to this area to win over Egypt to conclude a separate agreement with Israel is designed first of all to strengthen U.S. interests. The American show of strength off the shores of Aden serves this same purpose. Such actions by Washington, Zuhdi Labib Tarazi stresses, bring closer the threat of new armed conflict.

There was a great hullabaloo about the ideas President Carter took to the Near East, the PLO observer went on. Essentially no one knew what they were. This is the usual diplomatic subterfuge when one does not wish to reveal the truth. But now, Tarazi points out, our misgivings have been confirmed. The Palestine Arab question does not figure in Carter's new proposals.

TASS on Arab Rejection

LD180500 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 17, TASS--"The anti-Arab plans which U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the As-Sadat regime are presently intensively implementing are doomed to a failure, said Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, addressing a mass meeting which was held here.

He described as national treachery the readiness of the Egyptian president to sign a separate "peace" treaty with Israel. The Arabs, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, are resolutely rejecting all attempts at imposing on them "peace American style" that would legalize the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and doom the Arab people of Palestine to eternal banishment.

He reaffirmed the readiness of the Palestinian Arabs to carry on their just struggle for ensuring their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and creating an independent state of their own.

Kuwait, March 17, TASS--The aim of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, said Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, speaking in an interview with the newspaper AL QABAD. Naturally, our country refuses to support such a treaty, he stressed. A strongly critical evaluation of the separate deal has been given by the press of Kuwait. The newspaper AL-WATAN urges the Arab countries not only to use sanctions against the Egyptian regime, but also revise its relations with the United States, which was the initiator and active participant in the talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

The Egyptian-Israeli treaty, writes the newspaper AN-NADWAH issued in Saudi Arabia, will not bring peace to the Middle East. Therefore, the Arab peoples have every right to condemn and reject it.

Amman, March 17, TASS--A general strike of the Arab population against the American-Egyptian Israeli collusion is continuing in the Israeli occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. Protest demonstrations are being held in many towns of that area. The repressions by the occupiers against the Arab patriots are only strengthening the determination of the Palestinian masses, waging a struggle till the ultimate realization of their legitimate national strivings. Statements by the Arab public organizations in the occupied territories point out that they reject the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and demand that the Palestinian people be given the right to decide its own destiny.

Damascus, March 17, TASS--The Egyptian regime acting jointly with Washington and Tel Aviv strives to deal a fatal blow to the Arab people of Palestine, said participants in the meeting of the PLO Executive Committee here.

Aden, March 17, TASS--A statement was issued here by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen calling for the immediate implementation of the resolution of the Arab summit in Baghdad providing for economic and political boycott of the Egyptian regime, in case it signs a separate deal with Israel.

Beirut, March 17, TASS--The emergency session of the Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Congress held here issued a political statement stressing the necessity of strengthening the cooperation of the Arabs with the countries of the socialist community, above all with the Soviet Union, the nonaligned countries and all the progressive forces of the world supporting the struggle of Arab peoples for a durable and just peace in the Middle East, against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Sanctions by Algeria, Libya

LD182045 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Algeria and Libya have decided to impose sanctions against Egypt, as per the Arab summit conference resolutions, held in Baghdad, if Egypt signs the so-called peace treaty with Israel. This was stated in Algiers by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership, following his talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Saudi Foreign Minister on Palestinians

LD182102 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 18, TASS--Peace, security and stability in the Middle East cannot be achieved without taking into account the interests of all Arab peoples, the Arab people of Palestine included, stated Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia Sa'ud al-Faysal in an interview for the Saudi news agency. The statement was made at the conclusion of visit to Riyadh by U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski, who tried to incline this country's leadership towards supporting the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement.

Lebanese Statement

LD171352 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, 17 March, TASS--By pressing for the conclusion of the treacherous agreement between the Sadat regime and Israel, the American imperialism has challenged the Arab peoples, the whole world national liberation movement, the forces of peace, freedom and socialism, says the statement issued here by the Lebanese Communist Party. This agreement shows that Sadat has fully accepted Israel's terms and betrayed the interests of both the Palestinian and the Egyptian peoples, the interests of all Arabs, that Egypt has completely gone over to the side of the enemies of the Arab people by agreeing to political, economic and military cooperation with Israel in struggle against the Arab national liberation movement.

The agreement, the statement goes on to say, has once again confirmed that American imperialism has always pursued the basic aim of expanding and consolidating Israel's occupation of the Arab lands, of liquidating the cause of the people of Palestine, of stifling its revolutionary struggle, of spreading the domination and control of its satellite--Israel over the resources of the Arab nation, of hitting at the Arab national liberation movement, of undermining the national independence of Arab peoples and impeding their advancement towards progress and unity.

Carter's talks in Egypt and Israel have shown that the agreement is only the first step on the way towards knocking together a new imperialist Egyptian-Israeli bloc under U.S. control, to which the United States intends to draw in the future other Middle East countries. By forming such an alliance, the United States is trying to make up for the losses as a result of the developments in Iran and disintegration of the pro-Western CENTO military bloc and putting up obstacles in the way of the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia and Africa, of strengthening its positions in confrontation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union.

The broadening of open U.S. interference in Yemen, its interference in Lebanon's affairs underscore the dangers of the policy of American imperialism, the statement of the Communist Party goes on to say. By coordinating its actions with Cairo and Israel, the USA is trying to turn our country into an arena of new conspiracies directed against Lebanon's unity, against the national progressive movement, the Palestine resistance movement and Syria.

The Lebanese Communist Party urges the Arab peoples to take a firm stand in the struggle against American imperialism, as it is precisely the United States which bears the onus of responsibility for the tragedy of the Arabs.

The statement stresses the necessity of nationalization of all American firms, companies and capital in the Arab countries and withdrawing all Arab capital from American banks.

It is necessary to fully isolate the regime of traitor as-Sadat, the statement points out, to expel it from the League of Arab Countries, to declare political and economic boycott against it. It is necessary to hold a broadest popular campaign of protest against American interference in affairs of South and North Yemen, to give all round support to the patriots of Oman, to speed up the forming of a solid general Arab front of national progressive forces, of strengthening the unity of revolutionary and national progressive forces in each Arab country and contribute towards creating national progressive fronts.

The Communist Party called for "strengthening the alliance with the socialist community and its vanguard--the Soviet Union, relying for internationalist support upon the Soviet Union which plays the main role in the world struggle against imperialism and is the main support in the struggle of peoples for their liberation and progress."

Meeting Between Al-Asad, 'Arafat

LD161454 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 16, TASS--President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine. The Syrian president and the leaders of the Palestinian movement condemned the treacherous policy of As-Sadat who agreed to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel, and discussed measures to counteract As-Sadat's policy.

Communique on Husayn-'Arafat Talks

LD181356 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Amman, March 18, TASS--Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are full of determination to struggle for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. This is stated in the communique issued here at the close of the talks between King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. During the talks the sides considered the situation in the Middle East and the serious danger which Egypt's decision to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel is posing to the Arab cause. The two sides, the communique points out, reaffirmed their adherence to the decisions of the Baghdad conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries. As is known, they envisage application of economic and political sanctions against Egypt in case of conclusion by it of a separate deal with Israel.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN SPEAKS ON ISRAELI POLICY IN OCCUPIED LANDS

LD162108 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Amman, March 16, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan has called on all peoples of the world to display solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

In his pressward statement in connection with the discussion in the United Nations Security Council of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Jordanian head of state stresses that the creation of Israeli settlements on annexed Palestinian lands presents a threat to their culture and national existence.

Resolute support by the world community would help to prevent a further worsening of the position of Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip and facilitate the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, the statement says.

EGYPTIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS ON LIBYAN BORDER

LD171510 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 17, TASS--As the Libyan news agency JANA reports, Egypt continues concentrating its troops on borders with Libya. In recent days another two squadrons of military aircraft were brought from Sinai to Libyan borders in addition to armoured and infantry units stationed there. The Egyptian troops are alerted.

As-Sadat, the report says, is trying to artificially create an explosive situation on the border with Libya which resolutely comes out against the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory course and conclusion of separate agreements. Upon having enlisted the U.S. President's support during the President's recent visit to Cairo and having received a blessing for the role of a new gendarme in the region, As-Sadat is again threatening Libya, the JANA points out.

The agency emphasizes that Libya's oil resources have long been coveted by the present rulers of Cairo and especially now that in accordance with the capitulatory deals the Egyptian rulers have to forego Sinai oil in exchange for an illusory peace for Egypt, peace concluded at the expense of the interests of other Arab peoples, at the expense of a just Middle East settlement.

OFFICIAL SAYS IRAQ TO CALL FOR ARAB STATES' CONFERENCE

LD161700 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, March 16, TASS--Iraq is going to propose to the Arab countries to hold a conference of ministers of foreign and economic affairs, said 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. During a meeting with diplomatic representatives of Arab countries in Baghdad, he said that it was necessary for carrying out the decisions of the Baghdad summit conference. As is known, these decisions provide--in the event of signature of separate agreement between Egypt and Israel--for moving the headquarters of the League of Arab states from Cairo to another Arab capital and for a revision of the question of Egypt's membership in this league.

PRAVDA REPORTS CURRENT SITUATION IN IRAN

LD161637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Tehran, 12 March--Preparations for the referendum on the question of Iran's future state structure scheduled for 30 March are being mounted increasingly actively in Iran.

Electoral registers are being drawn up, the ballot papers are being printed and polling stations are being equipped.

The mass demonstrations by women demanding equal political and economic rights with men have continued in the Iranian capital for 5 days running now. Today about 20,000 of the women of Tehran marched through the city's central streets, calling for the complete emancipation of women and insurance of conditions for their active participation in every sphere of social life. (Matin-Daftari), leader of the recently created National Democratic Front who addressed a rally at Tehran University, stated his resolute support for the women's movement for equality.

Iran's public is noting with concern that reaction and international imperialism have not abandoned their attempts to reverse the wheel of history and to revive the old setup in the country. In this connection KAYHAN today is sharply critical of the U.S. position on the Iranian events. Defending its imperialist interests, the newspaper writes, the United States is attacking the Iranian revolution and doing everything possible to fuel tension in this region of the world. The newspaper regards the sending of an American aircraft carrier to the Persian Gulf area as a new provocation. Just as soon as a blow was struck against the interests of the plundering oil monopolies, the paper continues, the "leader of the free world" has again begun to brandish the military big stick. KAYHAN warns that imperialism is now seeking ways of restoring its influence in the country.

MOSCOW ATTACKS U.S. 'COOPERATION' WITH RHODESIA

LD171834 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has said America should send observers to the so-called elections being organized by the Rhodesian Boers in their desire to put African puppets in power. The Rhodesian Boers have said these elections will be held on 20 April, when Smith and his black puppets Ndabaningi Sithole, Abel Muzorewa and Jeremiah Chirau are expected to assume power under the auspices of their Boer leaders. This is a device to make it appear as though the blacks are in power; yet in reality, this is mere window dressing, in the hope that Smith's adiministration may be recognized by other states. The African idiots have agreed to be used as shields by the Rhodesian whites. They propose to call the country Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, in which the white minority will continue in power and perpetuate their oppression over the black people making them permanent slaves. The white minority will continue to control the army, the police and the administration of justice and other vital organs of government. These murderers will continue to spill the blood of the African population. There is no other choice for the people of Zimbabwe; they must relentlessly continue with the armed struggle. The so-called April elections will not change anything regarding the war now raging in Zimbabwe.

What we can see in this election is that it will give America the excuse to recognize this regime of the murderers in Salisbury. Thus a few months ago, Smith and his puppets went to America. He was promised that if Rhodesia sets up a new administration, America will do all in its power to recognize this illegal administration. There will be diplomatic relations. America has always supported Rhodesia with arms and other essentials. This, then, is the U.S. stand on the Rhodesian question. America pretends to be supporting majority rule, yet in reality it is deceiving the world. Through its actions America has always supported the Rhodesian bandits, only giving weak criticism. U.S. arms continue to flow into Rhodesia, and mercenaries have poured in to bolster Smith's army. America continues to buy thousands of tons of Rhodesian chrome. In the last 15 years, Washington has greatly increased its cooperation with Rhodesia, and since 3 March last year, following Smith's agreement with his puppets in the so-called internal settlement, America has constantly praised Salisbury's achievements. The AP reporter in Salisbury quoted Smith as saying: We want America to help us very much. We want to be allies.

In fact, the Boers have gotten the help they have sought from America in the diplomatic field and in their material needs. What is happening in Rhodesia now is in keeping with the British and American plan. This internal settlement has their blessing. The Zimbabwe nation and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Strongly condemn this collaboration and they spurn the help these two countries pretend to be giving to the people of Zimbabwe.

There was an attempt to hold talks to remove Smith from power; this, in fact, was to advise him on how to effectively continue his genocide against the people of Zimbabwe. Smith's crimes against the people of Zimbabwe today illustrate the advice he received from his mentors in America and Britain. Thus, PRAVDA recalls that Smith's pretence at rejecting the Anglo-American plan was a device to buy time to build up his army. Smith's journey to America enabled him to get fresh instructions from Washington, and he was promised that if he acted as instructed, he would receive immediate recognition from America, and America would disregard the UN economic sanctions against the Boer regime. America has clearly demonstrated that it is the enemy of the people of Zimbabwe.

MUGABE DENOUNCES ELECTIONS IN RHODESIA

LD161530 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Robert Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, has said that his party will not have anything to do with the so-called majority rule elections in Rhodesia. It will not recognize any administration resulting from these elections.

ETHIOPIA ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF PRC CORRESPONDENTS

LD170806 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 17, TASS--The Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance officially announced the closure of the bureau of the Chinese news agency XINHUA in Addis Ababa and the expulsion of its staff from the country within a seven-day period. A statement circulated here says the daily bulletins of the XINHUA agency contained hostile propaganda directed against the Ethiopian revolution and its friends.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the document points out, repeatedly addressed the ambassador of the PRC in a demand for an end to the publication by the XINHUA agency of propagandist materials aimed at undermining the Ethiopian revolution and its unity. Despite that, however, the XINHUA agency developed the anti-Ethiopian campaign still more widely. This is why it was decided to close the XINHUA agency bureau in Addis Ababa and to expel the bureau chief and the correspondent of the agency, the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance reports.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS ENTER ZAMBIA

LD182022 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] It was officially announced in Lusaka today that South African troops killed five Zambian civil servants and wounded another five last week. This happened when they raided and occupied villages in the country's western districts. A government spokesman in Lusaka this morning said South African forces had also attacked a Zambian national defense force border camp. He said the racists destroyed a truck carrying large quantities of food which the government was distributing to the famine-stricken areas of Sinjambele and (Inushu). The spokesman added that after a bombing raid, the South African set up road blocks. They stopped people to offer bribes, in the form of tinned food, cigarettes, salt and sugar, in return for information on the location of Namibian SWAPO liberation front bases. Although there was famine in the district, the villagers refused the food bribes offered by the racists. Many of the peasants were then harassed and tortured by the troops after they refused the bribes. The spokesman said it is therefore obvious that the South African soldiers were not looking for SWAPO elements but were attacking Zambia. Since then, Zambian defense forces have moved reinforcements into the districts.

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW

LD161453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] Peter Lesa Kasanda, Zambian ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 11 March.

SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS IN HAVANA END

LD161409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Commission Completes Its Work"]

[Text] Havana, 9 March--The ninth session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has completed its work here. The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban delegation by K.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Cuban Republic.

Summarizing the results of work on the realization of Soviet-Cuban agreements over the past 3 years of the current 5-year plan, the session participants noted with satisfaction that the volume of mutual trade and economic cooperation grew considerably in that period and scientific and technical ties expanded. As a result of the implementation of the Soviet-Cuban agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1976-1980 over 40 industrial projects and installations, a cane harvesting combine plant, high tension power lines, an oxygen factory and training centres have already been commissioned in Cuba. In the past year trade turnover between the USSR and Cuba reached R4 billion. Scientific and technical cooperation between 26 ministries and over 60 scientific organizations in both countries is developing successfully.

The protocol signed as a result of the session envisages specific tasks for the further development of fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the Cuban Republic for 1976-1980, and also basic directions for cooperation during the forthcoming 5-year plan. Practical measures for the further coordination of both states' national plans and also in such an important sphere as production on cooperation are outlined in particular.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

LD170758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brasilia--Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has met the new president of Brazil, General Figueiredo, and also Vice President (Chaves).

An exchange of views took place on questions concerning bilateral relations and also international problems of mutual interest.

The Soviet delegation is there for the ceremony marking the transfer of presidential power to the new president of the country.

'SOCIALIST RITUALS' HELP PEOPLE BREAK WITH RELIGION

LD161121 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 March 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article entitled "The Vividness and Authenticity of a Festival" by Prof P. Kurochkin, doctor of philosophical sciences and director of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Scientific Atheism. In the article he asserts that new socialist rituals to replace old religious ones have an important role to play in the working people's communist education and in enabling people to break with religion. He points out that many people who observe religious festivals and marry in church, have their children baptized, and have their dead buried in accordance with church rites are not in fact believers but do so "by tradition." Kurochkin points out that this provides fertile ground for the establishment of the new socialist rituals, and stresses that the task is now to consolidate and expand the experience accumulated in establishing socialist rituals so as to reach all the people.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCES SUPREME SOVIET SESSION 18 APRIL

LD171637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the basis of Article 124 of the USSR Constitution, has decided to convene the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in its 10th convocation on 18 April this year in Moscow.

TIKHONOV REPORTS IMPLEMENTATION OF YEAR OF CHILD IN USSR

LD161218 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--The commission of the holding of the International Year of the Child in the USSR met in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Nikolay Tikhonov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Questions were discussed in connection with the holding in the USSR of measures within the framework of the International Year of the Child proclaimed by the 31st session of the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the 20th anniversary of adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

Addressing the meeting, Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that great attention is devoted in the Soviet Union to the holding of the International Year of the Child. The significance of this international initiative was stressed by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his address on the central television.

We can confidently say that the lofty principles proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the U.N. General Assembly have become a reality in the Soviet Union, Tikhonov pointed out. The participants in the meeting approved a plan of work of the commission as well as measures for the holding of the International Year of the Child in the USSR.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

KOMSOMOL VOLUNTEERS TO WORK ON W. SIBERIA PRIORITY PROJECTS

AU151005 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Text] On 27 March a detachment of 5,000, including the Ukraine's 350 selected representatives, will leave for Komosol priority projects in the north of the country. In the meantime, the republic's rayon and oblast Komsomol committees are issuing dozens of young men and women with Komsomol travel orders which will become for the bearers mandates for labor accomplishments. In an interview with a MOLODUKRAINY correspondent Dorobskiy, deputy chief of the Tyumen Road Constrction Administration, deals with the development prospects of West Siberia, tells where the 5,000 Komsomols, scheduled to leave within the shock detachment for West Siberian projects late in March, are going to work, and answers other questions.

PROGRESS IN MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY DEEMED INADEQUATE

LD161651 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 March 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,400-word article by A. Kostousov, USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry, under the heading "Machine Tool Building and Technical Progress." He notes that "although quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in machine tool building in recent years, they cannot be considered adequate. There are also shortcomings among machine tool builders, which were mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum." In the last three 5-year plans there has been a "disproportion between the development of machinebuilding as a whole and the development of the machine tool industry." There is a need for more economical use of metal, and for improved planning. The minister gives examples of defects in planning, and notes in conclusion that "established planning practice requires considerable improvement. The traditional planning system contains an unjustifiably large number of indicators, gives rise to bureaucracy, and deprives a vast army of administrative workers at various levels of the opportunity to carry out creative work by taking up much of their time on paperwork."

MINISTER NOTES SLOW GROWTH IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

LD161123 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 March 1979 carries on page 2 a 1500-word article entitled "Increasing the Efficiency of Construction," by A. Dimitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department. He points out the effectiveness of socialist competition and local initiatives in boosting efficiency but also notes the sector's relatively slow growth and the need for improvement in quality and organization.

BRIEFS

SULPHURIC ACID FACILITIES--Moscow, March 15, TASS--Facilities for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, whose rough draft has been completed jointly by specialists from the USSR and France, will be the biggest of their kind in the world. The designed capacity is 2,500 tons daily. Contacts between thetwo countries in the sphere of chemistry are successfully developing. Many leading French firms such as Creusot-Loire, Metallique Provence, Rhone-Poulenc and other take part in the development of technical projects and deliveries of technological equipment for enterprises for the manufacture of mineral fertilizers, ammonia, polyvinyl chloride resins and glycerine. Cooperation is conducted on a mutually advantageous basis. France receives oil products, chemicals and polystyrene from the USSR as compensation for deliveries of equipment. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 16-17 MARCH

LD170308/LD180258 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 16 March reports that fieldwork is in progress in southern Rostovskaya Oblast. Fertilizer has been applied to over 1 million hectares of winter wheat. Farmers in the oblast plan to harvest 8-9 million tons of grain crops this year and sell 4 million tons to the state.

At 0830 GMT the station notes that Chimkentskaya Oblast is the first oblast in Kazamhstan to have completed top-dressing of winter crops, and adds that irrigation is also progressing simultaneously. In the Turkmen SSR 80,000 tons of highly conditioned seeds have been prepared for planting, enough to cover over 500,000 hectares.

At 1600 GMT the station reports that 100,000 hectares of grain and leguminous crops have been planted in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Dozens of farms in the kray are preparing fields which will be planted with sugar beets, sunflowers, corn and rice. These crops will be planted on about 1.5 million hectares.

At 1750 GMT the station says that selective cotton planting is in progress in Uzbekistan. In southern Kazakhstan dressing of winter crops is in progress and preparations for planting are underway. The Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture reports that over 3 million tons of seeds have been prepared for planting this year.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 17 March reports that festive meetings devoted to the 25th anniversary of development of virgin and fallow lands have taken place in Tyumenskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts. Tyumenskaya workers plowed 870,000 hectares of new land, and about 1 million hectares have been plowed in Chelyabinskskaya.

The station reports that many farms in the Central Asian republics, the Transcaucasus, the southern rayons of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus have begun fieldwork. The country's land cultivators are adopting all the necessary measures in order to obtain a big harvest this year. The snow plows are leaving the fields in northern Kazakhstan. Snow has been retained in Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes on more than 35 million hectares. Thanks to snow retention, an additional 3-5 quintals of grain can be obtained per hectare.

Dressing of winter crops is underway everywhere in Kazakhstan's southern oblasts. Soil is being prepared for planting summer crops. More than 3 million tons of seeds--mainly of the highest quality--have been made ready for spring planting.

At 0800 GMT the station reports that about 90 percent of the tractors and almost all the soil-cultivating and planting machines are ready for spring work in the Mordovskaya ASSR. The spring work will be carried out in two shifts.

At 1200 GMT the station reports that mass planting of corn was begun today in the high, mountainous farms of Kirgizia. Only high quality seeds are being used. Over the last 3 years the yield in the republic has almost doubled.

The rural workers of Siberia are preparing for planting. In the farms of Omskaya Oblast agronomical conferences are in progress, in which the timetable for fieldwork is being worked out. Special attention is being given to the introduction of new types of grain crops, which will be planted on almost 1 million hectares in the oblast this year.

SALYUT CREW SUCCEED IN ISOLATING FAULTY FUEL TANK

LD161536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] It is reported from the Flight Control Center:

After the successful docking of the Progress-5 cargo ship with the manned Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex and the checking of the joint's airtightness on 15 March at 0900 Moscow time, the crew opened the internal hatches and began unloading the transport ship.

At the same time preventive maintenance and repair operations were started with the fuel system of the station's unified engine installation and its preparation for refilling with fuel delivered by the cargo ship. At the end of the work aboard the station by cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov some deviation in the control parameters in the main pneumatic line of the engine installation's supercharge system was noted. These deviations did not affect the overall normal functioning of the engine installation.

Technical experiments with the station during its flight in an automatic mode and an analysis showed that the reason for these deviations was damage to the mobile membrane dividing liquid fuel and gaseous nitrogen within one of the three fuel tanks.

During a prolonged stay in space this could produce unstable functioning of the regulating valves of the fuel system and a subsequent breakdown in the normal functioning of the engine installation. For this reason it was decided not to use the tank with the faulty membrane in the future work of the station, to exclude it from the general circuit of the engine system and to transfer the fuel in it to the two other serviceable tanks.

In the process of elaborating a plan for preventive maintenance and repair work there was a modeling of the situation which had arisen. The necessary experiments were set up on ground test-stands to enable the consistency of the actions of the Flight Control Center and the crew in carrying out this work to be determined.

The main restorative work began this morning when the crew carried out the turning of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-5 complex around its transverse axis to insure the division of the fuel and the nitrogen in the faulty tank through centrifugal force. Then most of the fuel was transferred into another fuel tank and the remainder including some gas into an empty container of the Progress-5 cargo ship.

After this the valve into outer space was opened to finally empty the fuel and the fuel pipes connected with it of remnants. While this work was carried out in space, the same operations were being performed on earth on a physical analog of the engine installation and a mathematical model of the Salyut-6 station.

During the next 7 days the cleansing of the tanks and the mainline will be continued by vacuuming and blowing-through of nitrogen. In the second half of the day the crew is carrying out operations to transfer the cargo into the station.

On 17 and 18 March Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have planned rest days.

Day of Rest

LD180410 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 17 March carries a report by correspondent Sergey Zheleznyak on the activities of cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin during their 20th day in space. The cosmonauts' schedule shows a day of rest, the correspondent says, but at their own request they were given permission to carry out minor repair work. At midday the two crewmen reported that they had installed and partially tested a new command and signalling device as well as other equipment, the correspondent says.

Also during the day the crew conversed with one of their station's designers, Pilot-Cosmonaut Feokistov. He praised them for their ability to take initiatives and for their successful work on 16 March, the correspondent says.

Recalling that a start has been made on the preventive maintenance and repair operations involving the combined propulsion system, reported by the radio on 16 March, the correspondent says that the process has not been completed. He introduces (Eduard Ivanovich Grigorov), who participated in the building of the system, to explain what remains to be done.

(Grigorov) says that when the cleaning of the tank with a faulty membrane is completed, the tank will be filled with nitrogen delivered by the cargo ship. Following analysis of all data, the tank will be separated from the propulsion system, which will continue operating on the two remaining tanks, he says. He says the two tanks are entirely adequate to insure the successful continuation of the program.

PETROV ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

LD161412 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--Noted Soviet Academician Boris Petrov has been elected vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at the general meeting of the academy currently in session in Moscow. From now on, the president has eight deputies. The new vice-president will be in charge of work in the field of space exploration. Boris Petrov is head of the council for international cooperation in the field of exploration and outer space uses Intercosmos. Boris Petrov is 66 years old.

New Members

LD161402 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 16, TASS--23 academicians and 83 corresponding members were elected to the USSR Academy of Sciences. The new members of the academy include Georgiy Skryabin, a prominent specialist in microbiology, the oncologist Nikolay Blokhin, the physicist Zhores Alferov, Nikolay Kochetkov, who is well known for research in chemistry, and the cardiologist Yevgeniy Chazov.

Members of the academy are elected for life. This is a recognition of their services to Soviet and world science. Some 800 scientists in the country have been accorded this honour. All important decisions concerning the development of science in the country are adopted by them jointly at general meetings of the academy.